The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI....NO. 4704. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Oct. 22.

Spain Undertakes to Sustain the Pope.

The United States Fleet at Hamburg.

The Austrian Emperor Sends a Steamer to Mexico.

News by the Steamship China at Halifax to Oct. 14.

Latest Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Spain Comes to the Rescue of the Pope, and Undertakes to Uphold his Temporal Power.

MADRID, Monday, Oct. 22.

Spain has announced her intention to uphold the temporal power of the Pope after the French forces leave Rome.

OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.

Arrival of the United States Fleet at Hamburg—Banquet to the Officers by the City.

HAMBURG, Monday, Oct. 22.

The United States iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, and the other vessels of the American fleet, are at Hamburg. The officers, on Saturday, were the guests of a grand banquet, prepared by the municipal authorities of this port.

AUSTRIA AND MEXICO.

Francis Joseph Sends a Steamer to Inquire for Maximilian.

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 22.

A steamer will sail from Trieste for Mexico forthwith, by express order of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

THE TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

BERLIN, Monday, Oct. 22.

The Prusso-Saxon treaty of peace was finally signed to-day.

VENETIA.

Union With Italy.

FLORENCE, Monday, Oct. 22.

The plebescitum of Venetia has resulted in nearly a unanimous vote for union with Italy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.

The Cotton market is steady, with sales to-day of 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15¼d.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22—Evening.

The Cotton market is unchanged; Middling Uplands 15¼d.

Liverpool Tallow Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22—Evening.

The market for tallow is firm.

Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22.

The Money market is quiet. Consols for money, 89¼.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22—Evening.

The Money Market is slightly easier. Consols 89¼.

American Securities.

The following are the current prices for American Securities:

Eries	50¼
Illinois Centrals	78¼
U. S. Five-Twenties	69

The following are the closing prices of American securities:

Eries	50¾
Illinois Centrals	78¾
Five-Twenties	69

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22—Evening.

The ship *Daniel Webster*, from London for New-York, has put into Queenstown dismasted.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.

The steamships *Erin* and *New-York*, both from New-York Oct. 6, arrived out on Saturday.

The steamships *Saxonia*, from New-York Oct. 6, and the *Damascus*, from Quebec Oct. 6, arrived out to-day.

The *China* had fair weather. She brings £80,000 sterling. She sailed for Boston at 11 o'clock.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

THE STEAMER CHINA AT HALIFAX.

No News of Great Importance.

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 22.

The steamship *China*, Capt. HERKLEY, from Liverpool 11 A. M. Oct. 13, and Queenstown 14th, arrived at this port at 3 A. M. to-day. She has 31 passengers for Halifax and 177 for Boston.

The news brought by the *China* is unimportant and meagre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Seizure of the Tornado—The Jamaica Affair.

It is stated that in the case of the British steamer *Tornado*, seized by Spain, the French Government has advised that of Madrid to admit their mistake in seizing the vessel, to indemnify the owners and crew, and make the most ample apology.

The Jamaica Committee appeal to the public for subscriptions to the extent of ten thousand pounds sterling for the prosecution of EX-GOV. EYRE.

They had specially retained the services of Mr. COLERIDGE, Queen's counsel, for the prosecution.

Altering Fortifications.

It is stated that the Engineers of the War Department had decided to alter the construction of the Portsmouth fortifications from a combination of granite and iron, to one of entirely iron, of the most massive character.

Canadian Confederation.

The delegates at present in England from the British North American Colonies had been entertained at a banquet by the British North American Association. Most of the speakers were strongly in favor of the Confederation scheme. Earl CARNARVON, Secretary of the Colonies, declined, however, to commit himself on the subject. He promised the matter

FRANCE.

The Emperor Still at Biarritz.

The Emperor continued at Biarritz. He had reviewed the troops stationed at Bayonne.

The Bourse was firm, closing at 68.90. The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of over twenty-two millions of francs.

ITALY.

Summary of the Treaty of Peace.

A summary is published of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy. It contains no points of moment beyond what have already been published. Ratifications were exchanged on the 12th at Vienna. The Italians had completely occupied Peschiera, Mantua and Borgoforte.

Release of Political Prisoners.

At the request of Gen. REVEL, all the political prisoners at Venice were set at liberty on the 11th.

Arrests at Palermo.

A large number of arrests were reported to have been made in Palermo of persons compromised by the recent disturbances.

The Trial of Admiral Persano.

The Italian Senate had been convoked and was holding secret sessions for the trial of Admiral PERSANO.

Losses of Troops in the Sicily Riots.

It has been officially stated that the loss of the Italian troops at Palermo during the riots amounted to 366 killed and wounded.

America to the Pope.

A telegram from Rome dated Oct. 11, says: "A dispatch dated Baltimore, Oct. 9, has been received here from a council of seven Archbishops and four Bishops, in which they salute the Pope and express wishes for the preservation of the ancient rights of the Holy See."

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Going to Bohemia.

The Emperor had returned to Vienna from Ischia and was to set out for a tour through Bohemia in a few days. Prior to his departure the Hungarian Diet was to be convoked and the imperial patent issued announcing that as soon as negotiations with the Diet are brought to a satisfactory conclusion the Hungarian Ministry will be formed.

PRUSSIA.

Austria Releases Certain Hungarian Soldiers.

The Prussian Cabinet had addressed representations to Austria in reference to the arrest by the Austrian authorities at Altfriedeck of 800 Hungarians, who formed a portion of the former Prusso-Hungarian Legion. The Austrian reply, by telegraph, announced that the necessary steps had been taken for carrying out the guarantees contained in the peace treaty, and no impediment would be offered by the Austrian authorities to the return of the members of the Legion to their homes.

BELGIUM.

The Grand Shooting Contest at Brussels.

The great annual rifle meeting was progressing with much spirit and enthusiasm at Brussels. Large numbers of English volunteers were present.

TURKEY.

The Candian Insurrection Becoming Less Serious.

Advices from Candia continue to indicate that the insurrection was losing its serious character, and the public mind was becoming appeased. It was said that the leaders of the insurgents had sent a deputation to SMITH PASHA, offering to enter into negotiations for submission, on condition that the conferences on the subject should take place in the presence of the Consuls of France, England and Prussia, and the condition had been accepted.

Thirty Thousand Troops at Epirus.

There were already 30,000 Turkish troops of the line in Epirus and Thessaly, and further reinforcements were to be sent. A rising of the Christians of those districts was considered imminent.

FINANCIAL.

London Money Market.

The money market was easy. Choice bills were done at 4¼.

The plan for the restoration of AGRA & MASTERMAN's Bank was well received.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. from New-York 10th, Anna Maria, at Antwerp; Adelaide, at do.; 2d, San Antonio, at Port Mahon; 9th, Gesternandi, at Start Point.

Arr. from New-Orleans 5th, Albina, at Nigo.

Sld. for New-York 9th, Morning Star, from Hamburg; 10th, J. Cummings, from Havre; Halcyon, from Liverpool; 11th, Ironsides, and Coruna, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Philadelphia 11th, John Harvey, and Barlow, from Havre; 12th, Conqueror, from Queenstown.

Sld. for New-Orleans, 11th, Senator Iken, and 12th, Royal Sovereign, Crescent City and Theodore Knoop, from Liverpool.

Sld. for San Francisco, 9th, Oslo, from Bromielard.

MEMO.—The steamer Florida, which sunk at Havre, has been raised.

Purser Boyd, of the China, reports: Oct. 13, 6 P. M., 7 miles S. W. South Stack, passed steamer Java, bound in. Oct. 14, off Queenstown, for orders, bark Norma, of Halifax, from Montevideo 68 days.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

GERMANY.

Footnotes in Bavaria—The Country and the People—Dress of the German Peasantry—A Queer Team—Treatment of Women—A German Inn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Friday, Oct. 5, 1866.

Some days ago I put a towel in my haversack, added to it a few pieces of clean linen, and with a little French gold in my purse, started acoss the country to go to Ratisbon. In this way one is master of his time, is not nervous about time-tables, and sees more of the people and the land. I went down Ludwig Strasse, the most splendid street in Munich, and out under the Arch of Victory—a magnificent work, mounted on which the four great black Bavarian lions ever keep faithful guard over the seat and city of beer.

The road to Freising goes out across a level country and between the inevitable rows of tall poplars, (*papple*, German,) that give it such a stately appearance and cast a grateful shade. There was nothing of particular interest for several hours except the peasants coming and going to and from the city. But these are interesting enough. Did you ever see a Bavarian peasant? Egad, there are some of the funniest old lumps of women in this country that one will see in a lifetime! There is no danger that they will lace their delicate forms to a cruel death. God wot, they are far enough from that; yes, several feet from it—cubic feet, I mean. In the windows of the city I saw a pamphlet called *Corpulence; its Causes, Prevention and Cure*. I know now the necessity for it.

DRESS OF GERMAN PEASANT WOMEN.

The dress of a simon-pure peasant woman is worth a description. First, the skirt of it is generally of thick woolen stuff, quilted and gathered (I think that is what the housewives call it) into a great many fine folds, which extend the whole length and are fastened at the bottom. This skirt is of equal circumference at top and bottom, and, if well made, will stand alone. Enormous busties are eagerly sought after by the peasants. The waist is very short, ending three or four inches below the sleeve, and is stuffed out on all sides, (not into two beautiful promontories,) sometimes to a prodigious size, and over the shoulders are raised up large welts, from which the sleeves take their departure downward. These, too, are often stuffed out to a diameter of six or eight inches. Around the waist they frequently wear a wide breastplate, made of brass, and highly ornamented with tawdry chains and bits of glass and colored stones. Under this plate they often carry a huge watch, or a purse or handkerchief. Around the neck is fastened a necklace, consisting of eight, ten, twelve or more chains passing in front under a large plate of brass, ornamented as above described. For a head-dress they wear (those that can afford it) a huge, black bear-skin cap, with a brass ornament in the top, or else the hair is gathered into a knot and pulled out into a sort of comical fixture that inclines backward at an angle of about 45 degrees, and is ornamented with very wide, black ribbons, that flutter at great length. This is only for Sunday, however; on other days the head is tied over with a black or colored cloth, the ends flowing in the rear—a ghastly-looking gear. I am surprised to see what a large number of females, of sufficient means, go bareheaded, even in the hottest days.

HOW THE MEN DRESS.

The men wear tight pants, and the height of fashion is to tuck them in the boot-legs, which are high and finely polished. A horse-skin boot, natural color, is well thought of. The coat is either a "wammus" or very long—rarely shad-belly. The finest ornament that a peasant can procure for his coat or vest is to set on them a double row of 24-kreuzer pieces, (about as large as quarters,) brightly polished and set thick together in an arc of a circle on both sides of the garment. A black satin cloth is tied, sometimes in a collar, oftener on the neck itself. The hat is of the ordinary sort, but is pretty certain to be ornamented with a cock's feather or some flowers.

A QUEER TEAM.

This, then, is the people among whom I traveled for a short time. I marched on till toward night without finding any "items." At last I came up with a team that attracted my attention, and I journeyed alongside of it to inspect it somewhat. It was a little donkey—I think the smallest I ever saw—hitched in a dray as large as you see in New-York, the shafts of which were so wide apart that the donkey might have stood crosswise between them. Between them and behind the donkey was a man who had a rope over his shoulders as if he would pull, but at first I could not see that the donkey could make any use of him at all. But, finally, the dray went down a slight hill and I found that it was his business to "hold back," and the donkey's to draw up the hill. I had seen a pair of cows often enough in a team, a mule and a horse, a cow and a mule hitched together, and hundreds of dog wagons, but never before had I seen a man and a donkey working together between the same shafts.

WOMEN PLOWING.

I left them and walked on, and, somewhat further on, I saw in a field of potatoes what I had never expected to see, at least in a land that pretended to be civilized, to-wit: women harnessed to a plow! You may not believe me, but if I did not see them so employed—two of them dragging a plow between two rows of potatoes and a third holding it—then may the hair of my head turn to wool and may I eat grass the remainder of my days! It is not worth while here to get into a towering passion over the wrongs of women in Germany. I am no particular enthusiast in the cause of "woman's rights," so-called; I do not make a practice of expending any large amount of vaporing sentimentalities over the wickedness and cruelties of the lords of creation in this respect, but, by all that is tender and sacred in those dear names, mother, wife, sister, I protest that a woman has a right not to be treated as a beast. By heavens, they are treated no better in Germany! In that one afternoon, walking fifteen miles out from Munich, I saw no less than a hundred times, poor, weary women, ready to drop under their enormous loads of marketing or wood, trudging patiently along in the dusty road toward Munich, or from it, while the swinish beasts—I will not call them men—marched serenely beside them, carrying no pound of anything save their own bloated and beer-soaked bodies; and never offered to touch the burdens with so much as one of their fingers.

A GERMAN INN.

I staid that night at a little village about fifteen miles out from Munich—not a village either, but just one of those little mud-built inns of a sickly greenish color, surrounded by a few houses, that one find so often in Germany. A dozen teamsters or so had drawn up beside it to drink a little beer, *i. e.*, two quarts at a sitting, and were making the atmosphere melodious with bad German. You can't understand a peasant, however well you may be able to converse with an educated man; there is the greatest difference imaginable. Educated Germans themselves have told me that they often come upon districts of country where they have much difficulty themselves to understand the shocking *patois*.

Around a number of long, unpainted, wooden benches they sat and cracked their unwieldy jokes and laughed till the walls shook again. Between every three "snifters" or so they passed around the snuff. They have a curious way of doing that piece of politeness here. Almost the first thing, when two meet, is for one to produce his snuff, which he has in a small glass bottle, with a long cork, hand it to his neighbor, who takes the cork in his teeth, and with his right hand pours out a portion on the back of his left thumb, (German commentators are not decided whether he pours it oftener on the back of the thumb or of the hand,) inserts the cork, hands back the bottle, and then takes a deliberate and strong blast, in which the heap of snuff disappears as the dew of the morning before the sun.

The beer was very bad, (three hours out from Munich, it was already so bad that I could scarcely drink it,) so I contented myself with some sickly wine and a cigar. The latter was fine, a first quality Bremen, yet one smokes them here for two cents.

The next day I proceeded on my journey, though tediously, for yesterday's tramp had formed many a wrinkle in my boots. The scenery and the people were very much a repetition of yesterday. It isn't profitable to travel on foot here more than two or three days; it is different from Switzerland.

The people often take me for a Prussian; they declare that I speak the "Prussian dialect" and that I look like one. The very little German that I can speak is the "book German," and therefore more nearly like the dialect of Prussia than any other; but I spoke so badly that there was no need of mistakes as to my nativity. But that only aroused their suspicions; ignorance is always superstitious and suspicious, and they would knowingly shrug their shoulders and whisper together; they thought I was only feigning bad German and was traveling among them as a Prussian spy, (it was before peace was concluded) especially when they saw my note-books and my thin paper, and saw me write without ink or pencil. At the house where I staid the second night I was strongly suspected; "You speak Prussian; you speak Prussian," they persisted and the sight of my passport did nothing to satisfy them, since they could not read it, and the Prussian coat of arms, like our own, contains an eagle. It was clear to them that it was a contrivance of my own, a forgery, but still they were not bold enough to arrest me on so slight grounds, fearfully as they detest a Prussian. All the evening they watched me closely, and until long after midnight the good woman of the house found some pretext or other to come into my room (the door had no lock) to see if I was not engaged in some nefarious business. They made me pay for my lodging (sleep-money the Germans call it) before retiring—a thing the Germans never do. It was not much, to be sure, (six kreuzers—four cents) but I was much amused. In the morning I paid the 4½ cents more for a cup of coffee with bread and butter, and went on to Landshut. I had seen enough of Bavaria on foot, and from there went to Ratisbon and the "Walhalla" in the cars. No one who comes to Munich should fail to see this splendid "Temple of fame," the "Walhalla;" there is no more classic hall in Germany, if in Europe. SEGREX.

More Gossip About the King of Bavaria—His Character and Personal Appearance—Affairs in Austria—The Emperor Francis Joseph—The Cholera in Austria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.

It is not a little amusing to read the bulletins with which the official journal labors to keep the people informed of the movements of their gracious sovereign. About once a week it gives a programme of his future plans for the next month or so, but he soon rubs that out and writes a new one. Day before yesterday he suddenly came down out of the mountains and appeared in Munich, when he should have been (see programme) hunting deer with his brother. Yesterday he went back again. A few days ago he led his Prime Minister, VON DER PFORDTEN, and another very estimable gentleman, VON LISCHENFELD, in such a chase over the hills that the latter was precipitated from his horse and considerably hurt. Munich was somewhat alarmed, but presently the "official journal" published the doctor's bulletin, which pronounced the patient out of danger, "his pulse free, his breath regular and his appetite strong," and quiet was restored.

In short, the young King is the most restless mortal in Bavaria. Why should he be? He has, next after Prussia, the most splendid palace in Germany, not even excepting the Austrian; he has plenty of the choicest beer in the world, of which, when at home, he drinks (as the court brewer told me) about three pints a day, and is probably destined to marry a lovely Brussian Princess—why should he be so restless? His indulgent people explain it all on the ground of the irrepressible romance of his nature, his attachment to a peasant friend who is a poet and of like romance with himself, but, of course, is excluded from his society by court etiquette. But has he no other errand in the mountains? People will talk, and they tell a number of wonderful stories, how the young King has been seen wandering by moonlight in the deep shade of the trees, pensive and melancholy, and how there has come to him a dark, mysterious form, and how they disappeared together; and how, after some time, the King came back to his apartment rejoiced and with a radiant countenance. I know nothing at all about all this; I only know that the young King is a devout worshipper at the shrine of Beauty.

He is quite a handsome person, tall, slender, an abundant mass of black, curly hair, large, liquid eyes, high, straight nose. He is very attentive to his people when he rides through the streets, bowing continually right and left, and, sometimes, compelled to ride several blocks in the hot sun, with head uncovered. Neither is he hard-hearted. A few days ago he stopped his carriage in the open country to receive a petition from a poor peasant woman whose husband had been sentenced to several years' imprisonment for some offence, and, an hour later, sent back a lackey to carry his pardon to her. But he cares for none of these things; he never receives his troops, never gives levees or receptions, and never gives any orders concerning works of art until he is obliged to get rid of the importunity of his subjects. Unlike his grandfather, LOUIS I., he has erected no monument to beautify Munich, while there is scarcely an arch, or a statue, or a gallery in the city that was not built by that spirited King.

AUSTRIAN MATTERS.

The Emperor appears to be persistently hostile, not only to Prussia, but to Russia, while the friendship with France is daily improving. The Russian journals, and everybody else who understands the position of affairs, understand the nomination of Count GOLUCHOWSKI as Governor of Galicia simply as an affront of Russia and a bait thrown to the Poles. Count MENSDORFF protested against it, but the Emperor overruled him. The Vienna journals are now busy discussing the probabilities of the latter's retirement and the appointment in his stead of Baron VON BEUST, late Saxon Minister of State, and a mortal enemy of Count BISMARCK, next after whom, probably, he is the ablest statesman in Germany. In any event, the Emperor keeps him with him very closely at Ischl, and is said to consult him oftener than he takes a bath. Such an appointment would not fail to be understood by the Prussians. More than that, a definite order has been issued, directing the regiments that were named "King of Prussia," "Prince Charles," &c., to be called only by their numbers. On the other hand, a correspondent writes that the uniforming of the army on the French muster has already begun.

CHOLERA.

In the Austrian Monarchy there have been 70,000 cases of cholera, of which over 40,000 were mortal. Only 1,131 have died in Vienna. The gay citizens of that Metropolis cannot restrain their fondness for jokes, even in presence of the cholera. One paper, complaining of the people for not looking to the disease in time, says "they don't go to the hospital till they've been dead an hour." It is related of a sexton, to whom some one had been complaining that he was negligent in burying the dead, that he answered, with Milesian freshness, that "every man that brought a certificate was buried." SEGREX.

ITALY.

The Condition of Sicily—Bad Management—Character of the People of the Island—The Process Against Admiral Persano—Garibaldi—Relations with Austria—Art Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

Public attention here is still occupied by the disturbed condition of Sicily. The facts connected with the recent invasion of Palermo, as they come more distictly to our knowledge, show how clumsily the Italian Government has managed its affairs in that part of the Kingdom. The island is a nest of monks, priests, brigands and reactionists, and in such a society in ordinary times the exercise of not a little vigilance and prudence would be necessary for the maintenance of order. By the passage of the law abolishing the religious orders, violence was done to the interests and prejudices of a large part of the population. A new element of confusion was introduced into a community already sufficiently disturbed by conflicting passions. The Government, by a want of foresight, failed to make proper provision for such a condition of affairs. The consequence was that when the spirit of revolt was worked up to its utmost pitch, by a union of the worst forces, the authority in the capital city was attacked and disgracefully overthrown. Very little resistance was made to the entrance and onward march of the armed bands of monks and brigands. Several public edifices were got possession of, and a certain amount of property destroyed. The National Guard were either not disposed, or not in condition, to make much resistance. For five days the revolutionists had it pretty much their own way. In this deplorable conflict most of the blood was shed by the forces of the Government in reëstablishing its own authority.

A wiser and more energetic rule is demanded for the island of Sicily. Such a lesson as it has just received will make the Government better understand its duty; and the citizens of the new State, justly alarmed at the possibility of losing the control of so valuable a portion of the kingdom, will see to it that another such example of remissness does not disgrace the Administration, or weaken the prestige of the country. It has been very well said that the condition of Sicily is typified by its great volcano, Etna. It is full of the heats of ignorant passion and superstitious impurities. A more steady rule and popular instruction may do much for society there.

ADMIRAL PERSANO.

The long-pending legal process against Admiral PERSANO for mismanagement at the battle of Lissa seems in a way to come to a head. Count CASATI, President of the Italian Senate, has returned to Florence with the great amount of testimony in his hands concerning the condition of the Italian fleet, collected by the agent of the crown, TROMBETTA, in the recent protracted examination at Ancona. According to the Constitution, PERSANO, being a Senator, can only be tried by his peers, and it is expected that the Senate will soon be called together to exercise for the first time its function as a high court of justice. The Government has undoubtedly delayed as long as possible the trial of PERSANO, so that the popular clamor against this officer, which, in the beginning, was very violent, might subside, and a judgment rendered uninfluenced by the passions of the multitude. The Commander of the fleet has been held principally responsible for the unfortunate issue of the fight at Lissa, but with what justice we shall be obliged to wait the result of the pending trial to learn.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

After a visit of somewhat more than a week, Gen. GARIBALDI left Florence four days ago. During his stay here he was lodged part of the time with his friend MARIO, and for a day or two with the Deputy CRISPI, the leader of the Opposition in the lower chamber of the Italian Parliament. Gen. GARIBALDI has been the object of many attentions from civil and military officials, and the population of Florence. On the day he left for Leghorn and Caprera, there was a spontaneous manifestation of sympathy, so general and cordial, as to rise to the dignity of an ovation. Thousands of the population of Florence filled the streets, and the Italian flag was hung from the windows of many houses. I am told that a very pleasing incident occurred at our Consulate's. Our flag had been displayed in honor of the occasion, and when Gen. GARIBALDI passed, he rose in the carriage and saluted it by lifting his hat. GARIBALDI is now in his island home, where he may be allowed to enjoy that quiet which is so agreeable to him, and which, more than ever before, he needs.

RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

We are daily expecting to hear that the treaty of peace has been signed at Vienna, and the long controversy between Austria and Italy ended. The fact itself will probably be announced to you some time before this letter comes to hand. Movements of some interest will immediately follow the proclamation of peace. The King, who has been kept waiting some time in the province, will make his ceremonious entry into the city of Venice. Soon after, it is expected, he will return to Florence, after an absence of nearly five months. The Parliament will be called together without a new election. The fifty or more members added by the union of Venetia will be so much more new material, otherwise it will be principally composed of its old elements. The Government has been less disposed than before to dissolve the present Chamber since the events in Sicily have added new force to the Opposition. It is expected there will be some pretty sharp debate during the coming session, as the *Sinistra* is prepared to make some rather serious charges. Through whatever blundering the result has been arrived at, the Ministry will be able to report that the great end has been accomplished.

ART MATTERS.

FEDI's great group in sculpture, to which reference was made in a recent letter, is now on its way to its place in the Loggia of Lanzi. The car upon which it is carried is followed by curious crowds.

It is remarkable how the art-talent of our country takes to sculpture. There are some six or seven American sculptors established in Florence, and more than that number at Rome. I have lately visited the studio here of a young artist, not yet much heard of in our own country, who, if his health is preserved, is destined to take a very high place. Mr. PIERCE FRANCIS CONNELLY is a native of one of our Southwestern States, and has not yet passed his five and twentieth year. He was brought to Europe when a boy, and under the care of educated parents, his studies before commencing his art-career were principally carried on in England and France. Five years ago he entered the studio of an eminent sculptor here, when for the first time his extraordinary aptness for this branch of art was discovered. He has for four years past been established in his own studio, and the number and excellence of the works which he has already produced is what awakens such high hopes for the future. There seems to be combined in Mr. CONNELLY the wonderful industry and inventive power of the late Mr. CRAWFORD, with the knowledge and refinement of WILLIAM STORY.

Among the works upon which Mr. CONNELLY is at present engaged is a group of three figures, called the "Reconciliation, or, the Return of Peace." The principal figure is America, about to be embraced by the Angel of Peace—daughter of Heaven—while War lies prostrate between them. The upright figures have sweetness and grace, and War is represented, not as a hideous monster, but as the noble youth, full of the beauty of heroism, who, on so many battle-fields, has moved with admiration, and touched with a feeling of unspeakable tenderness, so many hearts. This work is for Mr. ASPINWALL, of New-York. Mr. CONNELLY is modeling a group of two figures, the subject taken from classical story. It promises to be a work of much beauty, and will be heard of by and by. The artist has also executed many busts, several of which are ideal, but most of them portraits of American and English sitters. In his copies from life, Mr. CONNELLY has happily combined truthfulness of portraiture with whatever possibilities of ideal grace, art, or the subject would admit. ANGELICO.

MARYLAND.

THE POLICE TROUBLE.

The Proposed Removal of the Police Commissioners—Opinion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson—Movements, Charges and Incidents.

Several meetings of the organization styling themselves "the Boys in Blue" have been held in Baltimore during the past few days. They tendered their services to the Police Commissioners in any emergency in which they might be needed; and a Committee of two from each Ward was appointed on Friday to enlist all who were willing to join them. On Saturday night this Committee reported, as the *American* states, that over 5,000 men were ready and willing to sustain the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties, and to act for the preservation of the peace and good order of the city. Commanders for the organization were appointed, there being one for each Ward, and all having served as officers in Maryland regiments during the rebellion. The *American* also gives a report that Major-Gen. JOHN R. KENLY, Major-Gen. DENISON and Brig.-Gen. WOOLLEY have visited the Mayor and Commissioners, and tendered their services in any capacity.

Gov. SWANN was in Baltimore on Sunday, in consultation with Ex-Gov. PRATT, OUTERBRIDGE HORSY and J. DIXON ROMAN.

The Commissioners, SAMUEL HINDES and NICHOLAS L. WOODS, Esqs., employed as their counsel THOS. S. ALEXANDER, ARCHIBALD STIRLING, Jr., and H. STOCKBRIDGE, Esqs. The Committee of the conservative citizens retained the services of WILLIAM SCHLEY, JOHN H. B. LATROBE and J. M. FRAZIER, Esqs.

The affidavits filed with the Governor in support of the charges preferred in the numerous memorials presented to him are said to number 150, five of which charge direct action within the line of "official misconduct" on the part of the Commissioners, and the remainder charge acts of illegality and oppression on the part of the judges of election and the regular and special policemen, with the assent of the Commissioners. There are also charges relating to personal conduct on the part of one of the Commissioners.

The Committe appointed to select counsel for the applicants for the removal of the Commissioners, addressed a note to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, on Friday, requesting him to serve. In his answer, Mr. JOHNSON stated that professional engagements would prevent his acting; but in compliance with the verbal request of one of the Committee, he would state his opinion in the legal question which the matter presents. This he does as follows:

Has the Governor, in the recess of the General Assembly, the power to remove the Police Commissioners of the city for "official misconduct?" I have no doubt that he has.

The words of the law are so plain as to admit of but one construction. The duties of the Board are prescribed, and to guard against failure to perform them (a contingency that might happen,) the law says: "for official misconduct, any of the said Commissioners may be removed by a concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, or by the Governor during the recess thereof."

This is the only provision on the subject. The offence guarded against is "official misconduct." The penalty for it is not fine or imprisonment, but removal from office alone, and the authority to investigate all the facts and enforce the penalty is, if in session, the General Assembly, if not in session, the Governor. There being now a Legislative recess, the jurisdiction and the power to award the penalty is in the Governor. It is suggested, I am told, that before he can remove the Commissioners the fact of their official misconduct must be tried by a Court and jury. This is absurd.

First. Because the courts are not named in the law, either expressly or implied, as having any jurisdiction in the case.

Second. Because the Governor, who can alone render the judgment of removal, has devolved upon him the entire responsibility, and, that being so, it must be for him exclusively to investigate and decide the fact, and not avoid responsibility by referring it to the courts.

Third. Because he has no right to call upon a court or jury to assist him, and no one else has such right.

Fourth. Because, no matter what a court might find to be the fact, it could not, if found one way, award the only penalty that can be rendered, or if found in the other, deprive the Governor of his power to award it, or absolve him from the duty of doing so.

And lastly, because his power, during a legislative recess, is the same over the facts and penalty as that of the General Assembly when in session; and I suppose that no one will hold that that body could only act in association with, or in subordination to, any of the courts of the State.

It is impossible, I think, for a sound mind to entertain a doubt upon the point.

The long and well settled doctrine of the President's power to remove officers under the Constitution of the United States, is in conflict with such a theory. It is now, and has been since the organization of the Government, settled that the power exists.

The only doubt ever entertained about it was, that it was not coincident to the power of appointment, but that as that power was in the President and Senate jointly, a removal required the sanction of both. Neither in the debate, when the question was first agitated, nor in any that has since been had, was it intimated that if the power had been given in express terms to the President, he could not exercise it, or that it was not his duty to do so without the aid of any other body, legislative or judicial.

Upon the whole, therefore, I have no doubt that it is given to the Governor alone (the Legislature not being in session) to investigate into the truth of the alleged misconduct of the Police Commissioners, and to remove them, if he be satisfied that they have been guilty of "official misconduct."

Yours respectfully, REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Hearing Before the Governor—The Governor Claims to have Jurisdiction—Reply of the Commissioners' Counsel—Gen. Canby in the City.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 22.

The hearing of charges against the Police Commissioners commenced this morning at Annapolis, before Gov. SWANN, in the Executive Chamber.

The case was opened by the Governor making a statement. He said that before taking up the case he desired to correct a statement that he had seen published, that he had proposed a compromise. When he found it necessary in examining into the conduct of a State officer he would do it in the shape of instructions commanding them to obey the laws. He could make no compromise of the laws of the State. The Governor said that he repudiated the charge that had been made that he—the Governor of the State—was associated with rebels and rebel sympathizers. He was in favor of a prompt reconstruction of the States upon the basis of loyalty. He could not recognize that any State was out of the Union, and he was opposed to enforcing negro suffrage and negro equality upon an unwilling people in any State without their consent. For this difference of opinion, he said, he was denounced as a rebel sympathizer and a traitor. He would also notice, he said, another fact: Before this investigation had been entered upon or before any intimation had been given as to what his judgment might be, military organizations were being inaugurated in Baltimore in opposition to anticipated action, and threats had been held out of invasion of the State by parties living beyond its limits. He warned all engaged in such efforts to excite the people of Baltimore to a resistance of the laws of the State, that they would be held to a strict accountability. He said he would now take up the case with an entire freedom from all partisan bias.

Mr. STERLING, of the counsel for the Commissioners, then proceeded to read the reply of the Commissioners, in which they take the ground that the power of removal conferred upon the Governor gives him no power to try them for official misconduct, and that he can only do so after such charges have been proven by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

The reply goes on to deny the truth of the charges preferred against them, and, in conclusion, says:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY: It is because we have upheld the law that we are now assailed; not because we have broken it. It is for official fidelity during three years of war in which we have held office that this political attack by those who, in the very Executive Chamber, proudly proclaim that they are Southern sympathizers. We believe that you have had abundant opportunity to know that this Board has done its duty. From respect to your official position and from a decent regard for the opinions of mankind, we make this distinct and detailed denial of the charges. We cannot recognize your right to try us. We cannot give up the authority and duty vested in us and imposed on us, unless upon the judgment of the judicial tribunals of the State we are required to do so."

The reply concludes by expressing the hope that the Governor will relieve the apprehensions of the citizens of Baltimore by refusing to entertain this novel jurisdiction and declining to advance the objects of those who have appeared before him, and who they say would rejoice should he produce a conflict in Baltimore.

Messrs. SCHLEY and LATROBE, for the petitioners, maintained the jurisdiction of the Governor, and evinced their readiness to argue the question.

Gov. SWANN said that after mature reflection he was satisfied that the law gave him the power and made it his duty to investigate and pass upon the charges of official misconduct against officers, and, therefore, he maintained that he had jurisdiction in this case.

The counsel for the Commissioners then announced that their mission was at an end, and withdrew.

After consultation with the counsel for the petitioners, the Governor appointed Wednesday next to try the case, when witnesses would be summoned to appear, but the case was afterward postponed till Friday.

Gen. CANBY, Commander of the Department, came here from Washington to-day, and had an interview with the Mayor and Police Commissioners. It is understood that the object of the visit was to inform himself as to the condition of affairs in this city.

Proclamation of Gov. Swann.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 22.

The following proclamation has to-night been issued by Gov. SWANN:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the Executive that military and other combinations are now forming in the City of Baltimore for the purpose of obstructing and resisting the execution of the laws of this State; and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that similar combinations are attempted to be organized in other States with the intention of invading the soil of the State of Maryland, to deprive her citizens of their just rights under the laws and to control the people of the State by violence and intimidation;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS SWANN, Governor of the State of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, solemnly warn the leaders of all such illegal and revolutionary combinations against the peace and dignity of the State, that in the event of riot and bloodshed growing out of these revolutionary proceedings, they will be held to the strictest accountability, and the power of the State will be exhausted to bring them to prompt and merited punishment.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland at the City of Annapolis, this 22d day of October, A. D., 1866.

(Signed) THOMAS SWANN.

By the Governor.

JOHN M. CARTER, Secretary of State.

Serious Disturbance at Hagerstown—Fatal Encounter at a Political Meeting—One Man Killed and Others Badly Wounded.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 21.

We have reports from Hagerstown of a serious affair there on Saturday evening, during a political meeting held by the unconditional Union men. A disturbance occurred and fire-arms were used, resulting in the killing of one man, a Conservative, and seriously wounding two other participants in the meeting. The man killed was named CHARLES GALL.

Reception of Mr. Peabody—He makes Another Gift of $500,000—Excitement on the Police Commissioners Affairs.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 22.

Mayor CHAPMAN convened the City Council to-day, to make arrangements for the public reception of Mr. PEABODY, on the occasion of the dedication of the Peabody Institute on Thursday next.

Mr. PEABODY has written a letter to the trustees, in which he makes a further gift to the institute of half a million of dollars.

There has been considerable excitement in the city to-day in reference to the case of the Police Commissioners. Upon the announcement of the fact that the Governor maintained his jurisdiction in the case, and his determination to investigate and try the charges of official misconduct, some slight manifestations of excited feeling took place. One person was knocked down near the headquarters of the Unconditional Union Party. Nothing more serious than this slight affair has occurred, however, and there is at present no reason to expect that the public peace will be disturbed further.

A Horrible Crime—Gold Excitement.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 22.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS, his wife and two daughters were recently murdered at Rome, Ga. Two freedmen committed the murder, and they have been arrested. One confesses that after wounding Mrs. WILLIAMS he ravished her. His accomplice killed the father and daughters with an ax. The object of the negroes was money, but they found none. It was difficult to restrain people from inflicting summary punishment upon the freedmen. They were committed to await due process of law.

The gold excitement in the upper counties of the State is increasing. Rich ore is found in Tompkin and Hall Counties. Sales of mines are made at high figures.

Murder.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22.

HIRAM COON assaulted Mrs. HENRY LAKER, the wife of his employer, in Petersburgh, Rensselaer County, with an axe on Friday night last, cutting through the skull and into the brain. She will die. The murderer escaped.

MISSOURI.

Destructive Tornado at St. Louis—Buildings Unroofed and Demolished—Many Persons Injured—Damages Estimated at $100,000—The Late Boiler Explosion—Radical Resolutions Adopted by the Presbyterian Conference.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 22.

The most terrific wind storm that ever visited this section of the country swept over this city at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, (doing an incredible amount of damage,) from the south, bearing a little eastward. It seemed to twist like a screw; lasted from ten to fifteen minutes; was about a quarter of a mile wide when it first struck, but grew narrower as its proceeded north.

Scofes of buildings were unroofed, and hundreds were more or less damaged. Trees and fences were uprooted in every direction; shutters, sign-boards, timbers and all loose things were carried through the air almost like feathers. No lives have yet been reported lost, but several persons were severely injured.

The following are some of the most serious injuries sustained: All the chimneys of the City Hospital were blown down, and the adjoining house completely wrecked. The unfinished brick stables of the People's Railway Company, near Lafayette Park, were blown down, and the old stables demolished.

Two breweries, on Lafayette-avenue, lost chimneys and part of their roofs. The Church of the Angels, in the course of construction, on St. Augurial, had the roof, the whole south, and portions of all the other walls blown down. The pastor's house also was badly damaged.

The Coroner's Jury, sitting on the bodies of the victims of the explosion last week, have returned a verdict that the explosion was the result of the negligence and ignorance of the engineer.

The damage by the tornado yesterday is estimated at $100,000.

The Presbyterian Conference, sitting in this city, has passed a series of very Radical resolutions, condemning President JOHNSON and indorsing the action of Congress.

A new three-story warehouse on Sixth-street, belonging to Mr. KOENIG was prostrated, only a portion of one wall was left standing. The roofs of Barnum's and Lendell's Hotels, were somewhat damaged; also the Mercantile Library Hall. A large portion of the tin roof of DAILEY's marble building, on the corner of Fifth and Olive streets was rolled up and blown into the street in the greatest fury.

The storm seems to have been spent on the O'Fallen Polytechnic Institute, a very large unfurnished building near the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. Two immense chimneys were blown down breaking holes into the roof, into which the wind entered, tore up the tin roof like papers, and carried large portions of it, weighing several hundred pounds, a distance of from two to five blocks. A three-story brick house adjoining had the whole of the rear end forced in, and Father KELLEY, the pastor of the Church of Immaculate Conception, and its occupants, were badly hurt. Several other houses in the immediate vicinity were seriously damaged. Several steamboats were blown from their moorings and forced across the river. All telegraph lines leading out of the city were prostrated, and the fire-alarm telegraph was very badly cut up. But a portion of the damage done in the city is yet known, and nothing has been received from the country, where it is expected the damage has been very great. Rain accompanied the wind, and a good deal of hail fell. The wind was strong and heavy, rapidly drifting clouds prevailed until past midnight, but this morning the weather is clear and quite cool.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Ship News—Marine Disaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 22.

Sailed, steamer *St Louis*, for Boston.

Arrived, ship *Fannie*, LARRABEE, from Philadelphia.

The steamer *Cromwell* reports: Lat. 37° 10', lon. 74° 40', passed brig *Howard*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, with mainmast and foretopgallant mast gone, standing in for Cape Henry under jury sails; she wanted no assistance.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 22.

Gov. WELLS has returned from his tour through the southwestern parishes. The crop prospects are more favorable under the influence of continued fair weather.

Hon. FRANCIS GOWERS, naval officer under BUCHANAN's administration, and a co-worker in the Democratic party with JOHN SLIDELL, died yesterday.

Arrived ship *Merchant*, from Philadelphia.

NEW-HAVEN.

The Workingmens' Union—Aid for Freedmen's Schools—A Munificent Donation to Yale College from Mr. Geo. Peabody.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Oct. 22.

The Workingmen's Union of New-Haven held an enthusiastic meeting, and nominated a distinctively Workingmen's ticket for town officers.

A large public meeting was held this evening to aid the American Missionary Association in establishing a normal school for freedmen near Fortress Monroe. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, Brig.-Gen. ARMSTRONG, Rev. Dr. BACON, Rev. Mr. EUSTIS, and others addressed the meeting.

The *Palladium* this morning announces the munificent donation of GEORGE PEABODY to Yale College. The particulars are as follows: The trustees are Prof. JAMES D. DANA, Hon. JAMES DIXON, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Prof. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Prof. O. C. MARSH, and GEORGE H. WETMORE. One hundred thousand dollars are to be immediately expended in the erection of a building to be used as a museum of natural history. Twenty thousand dollars are to be invested until it accumulates to one hundred thousand dollars, which sum is to be used in completing the museum years hence.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fire in Oil City—Loss $50,000.

OIL CITY, Penn., Monday, Oct. 22.

A fire, at 2 o'clock this morning, destroyed nearly one quarter of the oil-shipping portion of the city. Through the strenuous exertions of the firemen the flames were prevented from spreading into the city, in which case its complete destruction would have followed.

The principal losers are Fisher Brothers, Weaver & Adams, Baxter & Ellison, James E. Strickler, Gallagher & Dauren, National R. and S. Company, Success Oil Company. Total loss about $50,000. Two lives were lost by drowning.

MAINE.

The Suit of the Bangor Democrat for the Recovery of Damages.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, Oct. 22.

In the action against certain parties for destroying the Bangor *Democrat* office in August, 1861, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court in this city for a fortnight, the Jury this evening, after being out seven hours, returned a verdict of $916 against JOHN TABOR, of Oldtown, and SAMUEL A. MANN, of Bangor, and of not guilty as to the remaining fourteen defendants. The assessment of damages was to cover property destroyed unnecessary for publishing the newspaper. The case goes up to the full Court upon exceptions.

CANADA.

The Lamirande Abduction Case.

OTTAWA, Monday, Oct. 22.

The English Colonial Secretary sends a cable dispatch demanding all papers in the LAMIRANDE abduction case immediately.

Discount on American invoices continues weak at 32 per cent.

The Cholera at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 22.

During forty-eight hours ending 2 P. M. to-day, twenty-seven cases of cholera were reported, including five deaths.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Character of Our City Rulers—How They Rob and Plunder the People.

An Interesting Exposition of the Frauds and Corruptions of the City Government.

From the North American Review.

[Concluded from the Times of Oct. 22.]

To prevent one of the most common kinds of theft, it was enacted that every person who presented a bill to the city should take an oath before receiving his money, that he had not paid, and would not pay, any part of it to any one for getting him the work. This law is shamelessly evaded every day. A School Commissioner orders work of a printer, telling him to be sure to charge a good round price. The work is done, the bill presented, the oath taken, the money paid. A few days after, that Commissioner or his friend has some printing of his own to be done, which the printer does, and sends with the work a receipted bill. We can produce a printer who has upon his books $10,000 worth of work done gratis, in recompense for services rendered in procuring him City jobs. When the procurer of the work has no occasion for printing, it is usual for him to borrow sums of money of the printer, which, like Dr. Johnson's sixpence, are "not to be repaid." Many of these petty politicians are, in fact, universal "dead-heads," and prey on all the town. One remark which we chanced to hear from one of them was exceedingly suggestive. "Pullman," said a young Councilman to our honest friend Christopher, "what did you want that Harlem Railroad grant rescinded for?" He alluded to the grant of the privilege to lay rails and run cattle trains through the handsomest street in the upper part of the island, in the teeth of the most vehement opposition on the part of the residents. "For my part," continued the virtuous youth, "there is no Company I would sooner give my vote to than the Harlem. If I ask 'em to take on a hand or give a place to a friend, they're sure to do it. There's not a more obliging company in New-York than the Harlem." The Harlem Railroad Company, reader, is Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, one of the ablest men of business now living. The Councilman whose words we have quoted would not be employed by him in any post requiring average skill and honesty. And yet, behold the great, strong man courting the favor of the weak, little one! Do we blame either of these men? We arraign only the system which puts them in false and corrupting relations with each other, and with their fellow-citizens.

It was lately enacted that a three-fourths vote of both Boards—the Aldermen and the Councilmen—should be requisite to pass any bill granting or paying money. This was done because there was always a Democratic majority in both Boards, and that majority was always corrupt. But it did not even retard the profuse voting of money. It merely required the Ring to buy up or bully a few more members, which was done in a week, and the work went on as bravely as before. The present Board of Councilmen began their term of service with thirteen Republicans and twelve Democrats, owing to special exertions on the part of reformers. Those thirteen Republicans were elected, at great expense, for the sole purpose of outvoting the thieves, and they were all solemnly pledged so to do. But the system repels men of strong and tried honesty, and consequently seven of the thirteen speedily fell into the toils. Some were purchased, others were intimidated, others were persuaded, but all yielded alike to the behests of the Ring. And, really, we cannot wonder at it. The six faithful members of the Board are useless to their constituents. The most just, the most necessary measure proposed by *them*, is voted down as a matter of course. A young, inexperienced Councilman sees, on the one hand, the favor of his colleagues, the smiles of the City Hall, the freedom of the City's stores and shops, places for his friends, and $7,000 a year; and, on the other, the frowns and surly opposition of his colleagues to everything he asks or proposes, a warfare against nefarious schemes which he knows to be useless, and which the public neither applaud nor hear of. For *his* brother, no easy clerkship is created; for *his* second-cousin's benefit, no great man discovers that he is in need of a fourth assistant messenger; and if a carman in his ward loses a horse through a hole in a wharf, and justly calls upon the neglectful City Government to buy him another, it is enough for him to introduce the bill for it to be voted down. Can we wonder that so many immature persons yield to a temptation so insidious, and which addresses itself to so many of the weak places in human nature at once.

Another well-meant expedient has completely failed. Owing to the lavish expenditures, it invariably happens that many of the sums appropriated for specific objects are exhausted long before the end of the year. For example, in 1865, the Comptroller estimated the cost of printing and stationery at $145,000, and the Legislature of the State granted $160,000. But the amount expended in that year was $310,324. This excess would have presented difficulties to ordinary financiers, but none to those who control the finances of New-York. Formerly, the deficit was supplied by "transferring" the money appropriated to other objects. "Transfer the wise it call." But this device having been forbidden by legislative enactment, parties interested sued the City for the amount of their claims; and, having obtained judgment against the unfortunate City, went through the form of seizing the portraits and furniture of the Governor's Room in the City Hall. Then a judicial decision was obtained, which declared that judgments against the City "must be paid;" and, sheltered by this decision, the City Treasurer paid them. In the year 1864, the amount of the judgments paid from the public treasury was $1,262,398. Last Winter, a new expedient was devised to prevent this impudent evasion of a most proper and necessary law. It was enacted that no amount in excess of a specific appropriation should be recoverable by judgment. By what audacious trick this enactment will be set at naught has not yet appeared; but that it *will* be set at naught we have little doubt. If it is not, it will be only owing to the vigilance and tact of the public-spirited lawyers who are lending the aid of their talents to the Citizens' Association.

As these minor expedients have failed of their object, so, we believe, the grand expedient of all—the transfer of the control of the City Government to the State Legislature—is not to be relied on for the future. That expedient, false in principle, was justified only by the urgent necessity of the case. To that temporary transfer of power from a completely corrupt to an incompletely corrupt organization, we owe it that the City of New-York is still, in some degree, inhabitable. For ten years past, nothing has stood between the City and universal spoliation, except the Governor of the State and a small number of intelligent, incorruptible members of the Legislature. To them we owe the rescue of the police from the control of City politicians; and to the police, thus rendered efficient, we owe the deliverance of the City from rapine during the riots of 1863. For twenty-four hours, until adequate assistance arrived, they kept the mob in check by their discipline, courage, and rapidity. No one can tell what would have occurred, or what would not, if we then had for policemen creatures appointed to serve the mean purposes of the mean men whose character we have been exhibiting, and who were in the fullest sympathy with brother savages torturing our prisoners captured in war. To the Legislature, also, we are indebted for a tolerable administration of the affairs of the Central Park, of the Health Board, and of some other departments now controlled by honest men appointed at Albany.

The reform must be radical. It must begin at the bottom, with the voters, and work its way up. The Citizens' Association—a body of eminent merchants, lawyers, and men of leisure, united for the sole object of reforming the Government of the City—have proved, by most costly and laborious experiment, that the majority, long controlled by the plunderers, cannot be shaken from their devotion to them. By needless interference with the Sunday usages of the Germans, as well as by some wise and just restrictions upon the selling of liquors, the friends of reform have rendered the great grog-shop interest a unit for the corruptionists, and that interest can send to the polls twenty-five thousand votes. By very great exertions an honest man can be chosen Mayor; for there is still in New-York a small majority of the whole number of voters who will vote as they ought, if the issue is clear between honesty and corruption. But in the wards and districts inhabited chiefly by ignorant foreigners and vicious natives, the case is hopeless. Printed matter cannot reach them. They are untrained in the duties of citizenship. A prodigious number of them have some small interest in maintaining the system of plunder; for from the stolen millions flow numberless rills of lawless or excessive gain; so that the city is like an Italian farm irrigated by the dirty waters of a pestilential stream. They pay no tax. Since their share of the taxation is paid by them in the form of rent, it is the "extortionate landlord" whom they blame when their rent rises, in five years, from six dollars to twelve dollars a month, for two little rooms. They never think of going round to Councilman O'Rafferty's grog-shop, or Assemblyman Tooley's desk in the Comptroller's Office, or Supervisor McShaughnessy's market-stand, and berating them for cutting down their children's allowance of fresh meat and Christmas toys. It has been found impossible to make them see any connection between their pinching rents and the reckless votes of a man who has promised one of their relatives the place of seventh assistant door-keeper to the scavenger's office. The thing has been faithfully tried, and found *impossible*. What honest men print they cannot read, what honest men say they will not hear.

In view of the expected Constitutional Convention, we beg to offer for consideration the following suggestions:

No man should be deprived of the right of suffrage who now legally possesses it. The State must fulfill its compact to the end, cost what it may.

But no man, native or foreign, should henceforth be admitted to the suffrage who cannot read English composition of medium difficulty. More than that the State has no right to demand. Its right to exclude persons who cannot read arises from the fact that such persons are dependent upon others for the information without which an intelligent vote cannot be cast. Such a rule, applied to the City of New-York, would exclude not less that fifteen thousand votes; and this alone would give the City back to its legitimate owners, the virtuous and industrious portion of its inhabitants. This alone would do it!

No man should be allowed to vote at any City or State election who has not paid a direct tax; and that tax should vary from the whole amount to be raised. It would cost about twenty millions a year, for many years to come, to govern, tame and teach Manhattan Island. Suppose the voters' tax were thirty cents per million dollars of the levy. Then, if the City were honestly governed, a workingman's tax would be $6 a year. But if stealing should raise the levy to forty millions, it would be $12. Now, the difference between $6 and $12 to a man who earns $15 a week is such that he would be very likety to ask his representatives what it meant, which is the very result to be desired.

The system of governing the City of New-York at Albany should be abandoned as soon as it can be safely done. If the City cannot govern itself, it must learn how to do it; and there is no way of learning how to do a thing except by doing it.

No officers should be elected by the people except the Mayor and members of the City Legislature. The people are puzzled and confounded on election days by long lists of candidates, whose names they never heard before. To ask the mass of voters to select a Corporation Counsel, a Sheriff, a Comptroller, a Judge, is self-evident absurdity.

The distinction between the City of New-York and the County of New-York, with all its costly train of consequences, should be abolished.

Longer terms of service for Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen would, perhaps, be desirable. The appointments to all minor offices should be permanent. No creature should be intrusted with the unlimited power of removal. If the City would be well served, it must treat its servants so that men of honor and capacity will be found to serve it. A man of honor and capacity will not hold his livelihood at the mere mercy of another man.

There must be a decided increase of many salaries. Men capable of managing the finances of a great city, men fit to control any of the departments, cannot be induced to forego their chance of fortune in private business by salaries no greater than those paid to bank-tellers and bookkeepers. A rich man of respectable talents may occasionally be induced to serve as Secretary of the United States Treasury at a sum per annum less than modest housekeeping costs in Washton. It is insanity to pay him such a salary, it is true; but then the honor counts for something. In a commercial city, business is done on business principles; and if a $20,000 man is wanted, $20,000 must be paid for him. It is not just salaries that burden any people; it is stealing that does that. On the other hand, an officer who holds his office until proved to have misbehaved in it need not be paid the salary justly due to one whom a breath unmakes.

Somewhere in the system of City Government, there must be a power, a court, a something, independent and disinterested, before which an officer accused of misconduct or incapacity can be arraigned promptly and fairly tried.

It might be well that the Board of Aldermen should be composed of men who pay a tax upon $5,000 worth of real or personal estate. With a taxed and restricted suffrage, this safeguard against profusion might not be necessary; but if the suffrage remains unrestricted and untaxed, some provision of this kind will have to be adopted.

These are some of the ideas which have occurred to us, and we offer them for consideration, with sincere deference to those who are versed in the art of governing. It is an arduous task which the people of New-York have before them, and it will task both their wisdom and their patience to the uttermost. It will be difficult to dislodge the public thieves. It was difficult to take Richmond. But the taking of Richmond and the capture of the rebel army were not more essential to the triumph of the United States over its enemies, than the reform of the Government of New-York is to the credit and spread of free institutions throughout the world. We have all heard of revivals of religion. Why may we not look for a great and glorious revival of public spirit? There are, indeed, indications that such a revival has begun. We hear of several instances of men of leisure who are awakening to the truth that there is a nobler way of using the gift of leisure than in looking out of a club window, or in collecting valueless rarities, or in printing exactly one hundred copies of antiquated trash upon "large paper." The existence of an organization so respectable and determined as the Citizens' Association is a sign of promise, and we hope to see its efforts seconded by other societies. Dr. Franklin mentions that, several months before the meeting of the Constitutional Convention of 1887, clubs and societies were formed for the purpose of exchanging opinions and gathering knowledge relating to the science of government. One of them met weekly at his own house, when papers were read and discussed, and questions were proposed for consideration during the week. Why not have a dozen such in every ward this winter ready to coöperate with the Citizens' Association? The *Tribune*, which has honorably distinguished itself by giving unrelenting publicity to schemes of spoliation, and the Times, which has exposed much of the interior working of the system, and holds no parley with the thieves—both, we are assured, are ready to lend their columns to the work of reform. Whatever any club may be able to expose or suggest, that is of the requisite brevity and importance, will find ready access to the public through those great journals.

We have been obliged in this article to limit ourselves to a single feature of the misgovernment of New-York—the stealing of the public money. There are departments of the system into which we shrink from casting a glance. To some of these corrupt men are intrusted the pauper, the sick, the criminal, the insane. It is their duty to guard the myriads of the virtuous poor against the rapacity which builds for them habitations that are unsafe and pestilential. Think what the government of such a city might be and do, what noble institutions it might found, what grand experiments undertake, what beautiful edifices construct, what merit employ and reward! The Legislature of the City, composed of men eminent in business, in science, and in benevolence—the men first in their several spheres—would rank high among the great Parliaments of the world, and contribute powerfully to its advancing civilization. The City of New-York abounds in able and honest gentlemen in every sphere of life. On just conditions, they can be won to the public service. Why can we not have them?

And let no one suppose that this is a subject which concerns the people of New-York only. It concerns us all. Not only has every American citizen an interest in the welfare and honor of his country's chief city, but the evils under which New-York suffers exist, to some degree, in many other towns, and threaten all of them. New-York, as we have said, is a sieve, which lets through the best of the emigration that comes to our shores, but catches and retains the worst; and therefore it is in that City that the system of unqualified suffrage has been first put to a test, under which it has broken down completely and hopelessly. But in all our large cities there is of necessity an assemblage of ignorant, irresponsible, and thoughtless men, totally incapable of performing the duties of citizenship. We accordingly find in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, St. Louis, and many other cities, the insidious beginnings of that misgovernment which has made New-York the by-word and despair of the nation. New-York, too, is suffering vicariously for her sister cities. As it has been her destiny to suffer most from the evils of ignorant and untaxed suffrage, so it is her duty to wrestle first with those evils, and apply a remedy which shall be radical, final, and universally imitable. She will perform that duty. She is performing it. No city of equal size on earth contains so great a mass of public spirit and administrative capacity, and we feel persuaded that the time is near at hand when these great qualities will be successfully exerted in rescuing the metropolis from the hands of the spoilers who have stolen into possession of it.

Settling of a new Broadway Building.—Frightened but not Hurt.—About 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a foundation stone of the new building in process of erection, in Broadway below Grand-street, adjoining the store of D. Devlin & Co., gave way, and a large portion of the interior of the building fell in, producing great fright among the workmen employed in the building, and not a little excitement in the street outside. Fortunately, however, nobody was hurt. The foundation stone that gave way supported the column in the centre of the building, and the cause of the accident was the moving of mortar around the stone. In digging for sand the workmen so undermined the foundation stone that it tipped one side, and allowed the iron column which it supported to slip off. It is also believed that one of the underground water-courses that prevail near Canal-street passes beneath the building, which may have had something to do with the sinking of the foundation stone. The new building occupies two lots, and is built of Nova Scotia stone and four stories high. The accident will involve a large pecuniary loss to the owners or builders, as nearly the whole of the interior of the building will have to be reconstructed.

PUBLIC EXPLANATION.

The Comptroller and the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Croton Aqueduct Department,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1866.

It is easy to utter in a few words a slander which will take many pages to answer. If the slander be couched in a perverted statement of facts, it is even more difficult to refute it by any short explanation than if it were told in a direct falsehood.

We, therefore, ask for the sake of justice that no one be deterred by its length from reading this paper. It could scarcely be abbreviated; and some explanation to the public has become necessary.

The public letting of a large amount of work in the construction of sewers and pavements by this Board was advertised to take place on the 26th September last. In consequence of the absence from town of one of the Board, and of the refusal of the City Comptroller, Mr. Brennan, to attend the opening, it was adjourned to the 1st October. The Comptroller still refusing to be present, it has been adjourned from time to time to this date, and will continue to be adjourned until he performs the duty required of him by law. As the law makes his presence necessary at the opening of all proposals, this adjournment is unavoidable. Meanwhile the Comptroller has given extensive publication to the grounds on which he seeks to justify his action, and ingeniously attempts to create injurious impressions respecting this Department. Under these circumstances we deem it incumbent on us to make to the very many who will suffer by his illegal course a true statement of the case. To the Comptroller we have nothing to say. The position he assumes is simply one of gross interference—an arbitrary and illegal attempt to dictate and control the operations of this Department. The arguments by which he seeks to excuse himself are utterly fallacious, because founded on a perverted statement of facts. What, however, these arguments lack in candor they make up in ingenuity, and thus unfairly adduced may have sufficient weight with the public to justify them in looking for some explanation. To the public we cheerfully give it, and we trust that our statement will be such as to satisfy any just person that the general confidence in this Department has not been undeserved nor abused, and will not be forfeited.

The Comtroller's first ground of refusal, (see his letter of Sept. 20,) is: "Because the list of jobs embraces work which cannot legally be done—such as building sewers when the street is not opened by law." There is one sewer advertised in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, which street has not been, as we have since ascertained, legally opened. This street has been graded, curbed, guttered and flagged for years, and the assessments for such improvements regularly laid and collected without objection. As it is built upon, and the owners of the property on both sides were the applicants for the proposed sewer, there was no reason to suspect that the street had not been regularly opened, nor do we believe that the owners of property there would have been so dishonorable as to avail themselves of this circumstance to avoid assessment. Still, the error was discovered soon after the advertisement, and a notice of the withdrawal of this sewer publicly posted before a bid had been received and before any communication from the Comptroller had been made to this Board.

The necessity for withdrawing works from the list advertised has occurred before, and such withdrawals have been sometimes made in the Comptroller's presence on the very eve of an opening.

No one knows better than he the openness and fairness with which everything pertaining to the lettings is done in this department, and no one knows better than he that such withdrawals have been made, and will always be made at the first moment of the discovery of error.

The one sewer mentioned above constitutes the sewers so fairly spoken of by the Comptroller.

The Comptroller's second objection is, that, as he says, "the greater part of the work proposed to be let cannot be performed this season, owing to the excessive amount of the same description already let by your Board, and because, in some cases, even if the material could be procured the contracts would have to be suspended at the setting in of Winter weather."

The more important part of the work proposed to be let is in sewers, and the assertion that there is a deficiency of material for their construction is simply untrue.

There is an abundance of material and plenty of contractors ready to supply it and put it into useful shape, and so far as our last lettings and recent indications may be relied upon, the prices which would be bid by contractors would be less than they have been heretofore.

In regard to the material for pavements, we have positive assurances that there would be no deficiency. Added to this, we assert, on our own experience of work, and on our personal knowledge of the capacity of the neighboring quarries, that, if necessary, ten times the quantity for all the pavements which could be ordered this year could be taken from these quarries and the contiguous ledges without visible effect upon the exhaustless quantity remaining. As to the enhanced cost of the stone, it is well to add that the increase in the price of trap-blocks during the last five years is by no means as great as that of every other article within our knowledge. But on this point we do not intend to argue, we can disprove the Comptroller's assertion in this regard, but it is not necessary to our position.

Pavements are ordered by the Common Council, and our sole province and our custom is to obey such orders, when practicable, as soon as received. Were we disposed to be negligent of our duty in this respect, the constant appeals of those in whose behalf and on whose application the work is ordered would prevent all inaction. We assume that when citizens apply for an ordinance for a new pavement, they wish the work done; and when, upon the passage of the ordinance, they urge the immediate prosecution of the work, we conclude the sooner it can be done the better.

The pavements being asked for and ordered, we have nothing to do with the price. It is simply our duty to let the contract on the most favorable terms, and to see that the work is immediately commenced and faithfully executed. * * * *

The impression sought to be made that we are now putting out an undue quantity of work in pavements, is, to say the least, disingenuous, for even if the amount were large, it would be merely indicative of the present action of the Common Council, and by inference of the wishes of property owners.

In regard to the questions of frost and stoppage of work during the Winter, we simply claim that we must be governed by our own judgment in such matters, and not by the opinion of the Comptroller, however valuable his advice may be to any person engaged in engineering or other scientific work.

There are comparatively few works in pavements ordered (with the exception of those involving the City in a portion of their cost without any provision for the cost being made by the Common Council) which are not either under contract or advertised for the present opening; but for sewers there are now upward of ninety applications awaiting action in our Department. These applications represent the necessities of thousands of our citizens. Many of these sewers have been ordered as a sanitary necessity by the Board of Health; some are asked for by persons who wish their cellars freed from water, while others are demanded by owners of new blocks of houses, the promised tenants of which will not occupy them until the construction of a sewer renders them habitable.

The plans for a large portion of these sewers are ready, and the construction of all of them is delayed by the present action of the Comptroller.

In dilating upon the two reasons given above, the Comptroller refers vaguely to the fact that three or four Inspectors are placed on one job. This is true; but it is uncandidly stated. There is an explicit provision subscribed to in every contract that the work shall be carried on in as many different places as in the opinion of this Board may be necessary for its timely and proper completion, and that an Inspector shall be placed at every point where work is ordered. On the same sewer, therefore, we sometimes have two Inspectors. In each instance when this occurs it is due either to the length of the sewer or to its lateral branches affording opportunity for the working of separate sections, each requiring the undivided attention of an Inspector. On pavements, each section in progress requires two Inspectors—one to supervise the preparation of the road-bed in advance of the pavers and the other to see that the blocks are properly selected and put down. So far from its being practicable for one man to properly supervise these subdivisions of work at the same time, the closest attention on the part of both Inspectors is absolutely necessary to prevent the use of improper materials and the doing of bad work. If owing to the length of the "job" or to a necessity for its more rapid prosecution a second party is by order put to work by the contractor, two more Inspectors are of necessity directed to supervise it. Contractors fully understand this custom, it being carefully and explicitly provided in the specifications on which their proposals are founded. Still, although the right under certain circumstances to put four or even eight Inspectors on one contract is undeniable, its exercise is always avoided as long as possible. The instances in which we have yielded to the necessity of ordering work in two places at the same time are rare. There are many contracts for pavements now in progress, but there is only one on which more than two Inspectors are employed. This contract is for the paving of Third-avenue from One Hundred and Ninth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street—the work is one mile in length and there is room for the working of four or five separate sections with a corresponding number of Inspectors. There are two sections of this work now in progress, and, of course, four Inspectors, and yet complaints are made by persons interested of its slow prosecution.

A contractor engaged to do his work in a specified time. For every day occupied beyond this time the pay of the Inspector or Inspectors is, by the terms of his contract, deducted from the amount due on his work.* Thus, a contractor agrees to complete his work in 100 days, counting a day for each Inspector. If there be but one Inspector, the contractor pays him for all the time over one hundred days. If there be two Inspectors, the contractor by express stipulation pays each of them for all the time over fifty days, and in the same manner, whether there be two or six Inspectors.

The Comptroller knows that so far at least as this Department is concerned, this rule or stipulation is rigidly enforced. So much for "Supernumerary Inspectors."

In his last letter he gives, as an additional reason for his refusal to be present at the letting, that there are Inspectors "on contracts upon which no work has yet been commenced."

This is perfectly true in fact, though the manner in which the fact is stated conveys a false impression. The contractors expressly stipulate by written agreement that they will commence work within 48 hours, or within a given time, (agreed upon by both parties,) after the signing of the contract, and that the pay of the Inspectors shall run from that time. This provision is absolutely and obviously necessary, in justice to and for the protection of the parties in whose behalf the work is autorized.

At the time agreed upon the Inspectors are sent to their stations, and the work is laid out ready for the contractor to commence operations. Of this ample notice is served on the contractor. If a contractor should neglect to fulfil his agreement, and delays his work, it is our duty, on behalf of the applicants for the work, to compel him, if possible, to proceed. The only way this compulsion can be enforced is by keeping these Inspectors on duty; for if thereby the time made by the Inspectors exceed that in which the contractor agreed to perform his work, the wages are deducted from the amounts due him. The Comptroller knows that they fall neither upon the property owners nor the City, and that they have no more to do with the City taxes than if the contract were for private individuals.

The only contracts on which Inspectors are now waiting for the contractors to commence work, are for pavements, and they were awarded as far back as the 16th of August. The contractors were directed to commence on the 3d of September, at which time *one* Inspector was placed on each contract, although we would have been justified in sending two. On the 17th, the contractors still neglecting their agreements, and it being evident that unless they worked more than one party on each contract, they would fail to complete their work in proper time, they were directed to commence operations in two places, and another Inspector was appointed on each contract. This is the only penalty we can apply to prevent delays of this character on the part of contractors. How long it will be judicious to continue it, before resorting to the doubtful remedy of breaking the contracts and holding the sureties liable for the expenses incurred and damages suffered, is a question of judgment devolving by law on our Board alone; and we believe that long experience has in some degree increased our ability to exercise this judgment beneficially.

A few words are necessary in regard to certain remonstrances signed by Mr. Astor and others, and published by the Comptroller, which *we have never seen except in one of the daily newspapers.*

In regard to Mr. Vanderpool's statement of the uselessness of a new pavement in Thirtieth-street, we can only say, as we have said before, that all pavements are ordered by the Common Council. Such remonstrances should be addressed to the Mayor and Common Council *before* the ordinance is passed.

When the ordinance is sent to this Department it is our duty to execute it; and even had Mr. Vanderpool addressed his note to us instead of to the Comptroller, we would not have had the right any more than he has to omit or delay the work.

The remonstrances of Mr. Ellis and others and the note of Mr. J. J. Astor, Jr., refer to a sewer in Forty-eighth street. Since the new sewerage law has enabled this Department to devise and carry out a proper and intelligent system of sewerage, we have endeavored to remedy some of the evils previously existing. To this end the whole City has been laid out in sewer districts. When a sewer is applied for by the property-owners in any particular street or streets, our rule is to embrace in the same contract all other streets still unsewered in the district or sub-district in which the work applied for lies. This saves much expense to the property-owners in every way, and in most cases enables us to carry out the objects of our system more perfectly. There are certain expenses, such as the advertising, printing, &c., which are common to and contingent upon every contract, whether it be for a single sewer 100 feet in length, or for an entire district. If the whole district is let at one time, these expenses occur but once, and are comparatively light. If only a single street or block be sewered under each contract, these expenses are multiplied by the number of streets or even by the number of blocks embraced in that district. This same is true of a sub-district. These contingent expenses on small contracts are exceedingly heavy, and the smaller the contract the more disproportioned they are. Most large property-owners in this City know that on some works done by the City authorities the contingent expenses assessed upon them have much exceeded the cost of the work itself. In endeavoring to lessen cost and to perform the duty imposed upon us by law, which requires a system as perfect as previous wrong-doing will permit, we sometimes include a street where the immediate necessity for a sewer is not pressing. But we avoid this as far as possible.

Forty-eighth-street is opened, graded, curbed, and guttered, and when persons in other streets in that sub-district applied for a sewer, it was deemed proper to include Forty-eighth-street in the contract. There always have been, and always will be, remonstrances against all public improvements, and the only course to be pursued by the officers in charge of such work is to govern their action by an honest conviction of their duty in *all* its bearings rather than in a *part* of them.

In this connection it is due to Mr. Astor to state that he has called at this Department to say that the note addressed to this Board and to the Comptroller, was sent by him to this Board, but carried by mistake to the Comptroller, that he did not intend it for publication, and that he was equally surprised and annoyed at seeing it in print.

The apparent want of courtesy and good taste in publishing a note of this kind addressed to the Board, and yet not sent to any office in the Department, has therefore, as any one who knows Mr. Astor would have anticipated, been satisfactorily explained. Of the remonstrances purporting to have been sent to the Board, signed by C. C. Ellis and others, and published with the Comptroller's last communication, we have no knowledge whatever.

With the "grave abuses" and "double dealing" which the Comptroller avers has been "the practice of the Common Council," in amending ordinances so as to saddle the "City with part of the cost," after "authorizing the work," and "in some instances even after the assessment lists have been made up," we have nothing to do. That is a matter between him and the Common Council. It is well, however, to say that as the appropriation to meet such charges upon the City is, as the Comptroller well knows, now exhausted, any attempt at what the Comptroller calls double dealing on the part of the Common Council would, under the direct provision of the law of the last session, be null and void, and could not be made the means of drawing a dollar from the City Treasury.

The Comptroller's hints at "illegal or improvident contracts," "unjust exactions," and "improper attempts," &c., we pass over without comment, as unworthy of the notice of this Board.

In conclusion we have but to say that, the *only persons* who will be benefited by the action of the Comptroller are *certain* contractors who have undertaken work, and are now delaying its commencement in spite of the efforts of our Board. By this forced suspension in the letting of further work, the large quantity of material which has been got out (particularly in pavement blocks) in anticipation of the usual Fall demand, will be thrown upon the hands of the quarrymen, &c. The price will fall, and those contractors will be able to buy at prices less than those taken into calculation when they made their contracts.

The persons who will be injured are in a general point of view, the public at large, as every new pavement is a public convenience, and every new sewer an additional aid in sanitary improvement. Individually, the sufferers will be the owners of new houses which cannot be rented owing to want of drainage—ocupants of houses made almost uninhabitable by the water standing in their cellers and basements—owners of property who are waiting the construction of sewers before building, and a large number of laborers who could find support for their families on certain portions of our work which can always be prosecuted with great advantage both to contractors and to property owners during the Winter months.

HENRY STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE CONCERT-SALOON AFFRAY.

The Wounded Man in a Critical Condition—Ante-Mortem Examination by Coroner Naumann—Statement of Blair.

Coroner Naumann yesterday took the *ante-mortem* statement of Louis Lambert, the man who was shot in Mme. Bell's concert-saloon on Saturday night. The wounded man was lying at the National Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and appeared to be suffering considerable pain. The following evidence was elicited during the examination:

STATEMENT OF LOUIS LAMBERT.

I reside in Cincinnati; I do not believe I am about to die; I went into Mme. Bell's saloon, on Broadway, on Saturday night, at 8 o'clock; I and a friend of mine sat down at a table, drinking beer; I recognize the prisoner as the man who shot me; I was sitting down, and the prisoner came and sat down at the same table; he folded his hands and kept looking at me; I asked the girl who was sitting with me if she knew the young man; she replied that she did not; I then remarked: "He must take me for a thief; he looks like a detective, but if he is one, I can soon convince him I am not a thief; I believe I will get up and speak to him, anyhow;" just as I got off my chair he got up, and as I went over to him, a man with him, who had a plug hat on, struck me in the back of the neck; just as soon as he struck me I turned and knocked him down; as he fell he fell against a woman, and the prisoner then struck me on the shoulder with the butt of a pistol; he then went to a table and kept shooting; the woman who held the prisoner's friend told me to leave or I would be killed; I ran up stairs and went about three squares when I found I was wounded; I did not notice it before; I went to a drug-store, and from thence an officer took me to the station-house; I was then taken to another drug-store, and finally brought here.

STATEMENT OF WM. O. SMITH.

William O. Smith, being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at present at the Belmont House, in Fulton-street; I am from Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio; I am a friend of the prisoner, John W. Blair; he is from Cleveland, Ohio; we arrived in this City on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.; Mr. Blair and myself were going to Boston, and only intended remaining over night; we went about town, and went to Barnum's; out of curiosity we entered Madam Bell's saloon and remained there about twenty minutes; Mr. Blair desired to leave and rose to do so; he started toward the door, while I remained by the table paying for our drinks; Blair came back and said: "Come, Billy, let's go;" I started to do so, and he went with me; as near as I can recollect Blair said to me: "Take care, I am afraid there is going to be a fuss;" the words were scarcely out of his mouth before a man we were passing said: "Young man, this is my opinion of you," or "I will give you my opinion of you," or something to that effect; as soon as he said this he struck Blair, who staggered back; I think the man who made the remark and struck the blow was the man who was shot; he was a thick set man, with dark curly hair; as Blair staggered back I attempted to get between the stranger and Blair, intending to shove my friend aside; with that the man turned and struck me, knocking me down and cutting my lip; while lying on my back I heard the report of a pistol; I got up as quick as I could and looked for Mr. Blair, but could not find him, neither inside nor outside; I went back to the saloon, and not seeing him, returned to the hotel; there found an officer looking for Blair's coat; he inquired as to my name, and informed me that Blair had asked for me; Mr. Blair and I were perfectly sober that night; Blair had not called my attention to any person in the room, nor had there been any misunderstanding with any one of the girls; I first noticed Lambert when he struck Blair, and not till then.

STATEMENT OF JAMES MEARER.

James Mearer, being duly sworn, deposes: I reside at No. 20 Mott-street, and was seated beside Lambert in Mme. Bell's saloon on Saturday night, the prisoner and a friend sitting opposite; Lambert noticed one of them watching him, and he said that he would go over and ascertain what object they had in view in keeping so close a watch over him; Lambert went over to where they were sitting; some words passed between them before both stood up; I then saw the friend of the prisoner strike Lambert, Lambert striking him in return; the prisoner then stepped out from the table, drew a pistol and fired two shots at Lambert; a crowd formed around, and Lambert went up stairs; I heard no loud words; I recognize the prisoner as the man who shot Lambert.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. BLAIR.

I am 27 years of age, a native of Ohio, and a resident of Cleveland; in that State my occupation is that of a book-keeper; on Saturday night last my friend and I dropped into Mme. Bell's saloon and called for some beer; two girls came to bring the beer, and drinks were ordered for them; I told the girl sitting beside me that she might have my beer, as I did not feel much like drinking, as I had been indisposed all day; the girl drank my beer as well as her own, and immediately afterward went away to wait on other customers; my friend and the other girl, seated opposite me, kept up the conversation for some time, and he called for more beer, I drank a portion of the beer first, and then chatted a little while and inquired as to the whereabouts of the water-closet; they told me it was in a saloon next door; I went out, leaving my friend seated at the table with his back toward the door, and returned a few minutes later; I asked it he was ready to go; he was talking to a female, and said he would in a minute; I stood awaiting him near a table; two men were seated at that table; a girl came down and asked me to try some beer, or treat her; I refused; I think she took hold of my arm, and I immediately changed my position by taking a seat on one side of the room, at the vacant table and near to my friend; after sitting down I noticed that the girl who had asked me to treat her was talking with the two men at the table, and that they were all talking together and looking sharply at me; I could not think at first what attracted their attention, but was satisfied that they were talking about me from their actions; my friend got up from the table, turned around and said that he was ready to go; I got up and soon as I did so, the two men got up immediately and walked over toward me; they had pretty near reached me, when I began to think that there might be some trouble coming, and I caught hold of my friend's arm; I think I said to my friend that I thought there might be some trouble; almost immediately one of the men, saying something that I do not recollect distinctly, struck me on the side of the head; I turned partially round, staggering against a chair, and immediately I pulled out my pistol and fired two shots as fast as I could, stepping backward as I fired; I noticed for a moment at the time my friend falling backward among chairs and tables, as though he had been pushed or struck; I was much frightened, being entirely powerless physically to defend myself against an assault; I was then seized by two or three persons, one, a woman, trying to wrench my pistol from me, swearing all the time at me; I was fearful if she got it that she would shoot me; the pistol was pulled from my hand as the Policeman came up; the woman struck me on the head several times with the pistol; I fired the shots purely in self-defence, being fearful of my life; I had no words with any of the parties before the occurrence, and never saw any of them before; I conducted myself in the house with perfect propriety; I was not intoxicated; the man who assaulted me was a much larger man than myself; I recognize the man I shot as the man who struck me.

The case was then given to the Jury, when they rendered the following verdict:

"That the said Louis Lambert came to his injuries by a pistol shot wound at the hands of John W. Blair, on the night of the 20th of October, 1866, at No. 522 Broadway."

On this verdict Blair was held to answer, and await the result of Lambert's injuries. He will be admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

The Greenwich Insurance Company Robbery—Arrest of One of the Supposed Thieves—He Enlists in the Regular Army, but is Traced, and Brought Back.

In the month of July last the premises occupied by the Greenwich Insurance Company near the corner of Hudson and Clarkson streets were forcibly entered, and the office safe robbed of $20,000 in United States bonds and other securities. When the robbery was discovered considerable difficulty was encountered by Detectives Tiemann and Bennett in determining who were the thieves. A young man who had been in the employ of the company disappeared, and it was subsequently ascertained that he had enlisted in the regular army. From some other traces left by the burglars, the detectives became convinced that this runaway employe was concerned in the robbery, aided and assisted by some confederate who had also enlisted. A correspondence was opened between the Police authorities and the United States Government, which resulted in the War Department agreeing to surrender the men suspected of the crime, provided sufficient evidence could be brought against them. Some six weeks ago Detective Tiemann left this City for Florida in search of the thieves. He discovered that the men he was in search of had been sent to Tybee Island, Georgia, with a detachment of troops, and he proceeded thither. On his arrival he found that the principal operator had endeavored to escape from the Island by swimming to the main land, but had been recaptured after he had been concealed beneath a house for over two days. The exposure and fatigues thus endured brought on an attack of cholera and death ensued. The second man was, however, secured, and he was brought to this City yesterday in charge of Detective Tiemann. The name of the alleged burglar is withheld from the public for prudential reasons, as the case is not quite complete. Both Detectives Tiemann and Bennett have worked assiduously on this case, with considerable success as the sequel will fully prove.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS IN CUSTODY.

Julius Weinholt has until recently been in the employ of Julius Sarner, of No. 13 Park-place, as a light porter. About six weeks ago Mr. Sarner missed a large quantity of fur gloves and collars, valued at $2,500, from his store, and could find no trace of the goods. Suspicion at length fell upon Weinholt, and a watch was set upon him, learning which about two weeks ago, he suddenly disappeared and cannot be found. Yesterday morning Mr. Sarner appeared in Court and filed an affidavit, in which he recounted the fact of the robbery and also stated that he had found about $200 worth of said goods in the possession of Wm. Buchmann, No. 296 Grand-street. Buchmann informed Sarner that he had purchased the goods from Louis Moll, cap-maker at No. 149 Bowery. Buchmann and Moll were arrested by Officer Williams, of the Third Precinct, and arraigned before the magistrate. Moll then admitted having purchased the goods found in Buchmann's possession, he having paid Weinholt $1 25 for each pair of gloves—only one-fifth their real value. As Sarner made a charge against both the prisoners for receiving stolen goods with felonious knowledge, they were required to find bail to answer the charge, in the sum of $2,000 each.

HOTEL THIEF.

William Thompson, colored, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of having entered the room of Ferdinand P. Earle, one of the proprietors of Earle's Hotel, in Canal-street. In his complaint Mr. Earle charged the prisoner with stealing $22 in bank notes, and the officer stated that he had found the missing money in Thompson's possession. The accused was held for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Thomas Rogers and Thomas King are employed on board the steamship *Union*, now lying at Pier No. 3 North River, and they quarreled yesterday about some trifling matter. The dispute led to blows, and was ended by King seizing a hand-saw and dealing his opponent a terrible blow on the arm, the weapon inflicting a severe gash. Rogers had his wound dressed and was brought into Court in a very feeble condition, to prefer a complaint against King, who had been arrested by Officer Kevelin, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The prisoner was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

THE CASK MAN AGAIN.

In the Police reports in yesterday's Times there appeared the particulars of a complaint against one Martin Callahan, who is charged with going to a Mr. Smith, and obtaining from him three casks, valued at $25, by representing himself as an employe with J. J. Jones, a brewer, who does business in this City, and who, according to his (prisoner's) statements, sent him to procure the property. Upon this charge Callahan was committed by Justice Shandley. Yesterday morning Mr. Jones preferred another charge against the accused, of the same nature. In this instance he went to the liquor-store of William O'Keefe, No. 619 Grand-street, and told the boy in charge the same story that he recited to Mr. Smith, believing which, the boy gave him two ale casks, valued at $17, for which he receipted. Mr. Jones informed our reporter that this business is carried on very extensively, and that scarcely a week passes by but some one is thus imposed upon. It would appear to any sensible, business man, that a written order should be required before delivering up articles, on credit, to unknown parties. Callahan was committed to answer both charges.

STEALING FROM A FRIEND.

Yesterday Mrs. Doras Rohle, who resides at No. 203 Broome-street, caused the arrest of George Clemme on the charge of theft. It appears by the affidavit in the case that the prisoner is a friend of complainant's son; that early yesterday morning he came to her house and said he was unwell, and wished the privilege of lying down a little while. This was granted, and the prisoner was allowed to lie down upon a lounge in a back room. Mrs. Rohle had occasion to leave the house for a little while, and upon her return she discovered that $58 50 had been taken from a bureau drawer in the room. As no other person was in the apartment when the complainant went out, he is believed to be the guilty party. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STEALING A GATE.

John McBride and Robert Kelly were yesterday arraigned on the charge of stealing an iron gate, valued at $5, from George Baker, iron railing maker at No. 1,261 Broadway. The property was found in the possession of the accused, who were both committed for examination.

STEALING A WATCH.

Mrs. Amanda Siegel, who resides at No. 484 Broome-street, appeared before Justice Ledwith, yesterday, and preferred a complaint against a young man, named Adam Schambus, who was engaged by her to clean the piano. He came to the house Sunday afternoon, performed his work and then left, and, as the complainant believes, took the watch with him, as it was hanging over the mantel-piece in the parlor when the accused entered the room, and after he was gone the watch was missed. Mrs. Siegel, therefore, caused the arrest of Schambus, who was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Seamen's Wages—Jurisdiction—Power of Foreign Consuls by Treaty—Cause for Desertion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

Henry Wulf et al. vs. The Bremen Bark Inca.—A libel was filed in the above action on Oct. 13, 1865, by members of the crew of the above bark, (a Bremen vessel in the port of New-York, then in prosecution of a trading voyage through various ports to her home port,) demanding the payment of wages earned by the libelants up to the time of filing said libel.

And on the 19th day of January thereafter the master of the said bark appeared in Court and interposed and filed his answer and exceptions to the aforesaid libel, and took issue thereupon, admitting that the libelants had entered on board the said bark, and rendered services on board, under a regular shipping contract, and earned wages therefrom; and avers that the libelants bound themselves to remain with the said vessel and perform duty on board her during the period of their shipping engagement; and averring that the libelants, in violation of such contract, deserted and abandoned said bark at New-York, aforesaid, in September, 1865, before the termination of their shipping contract, and against the consent and orders of the said ship, and in violation of the authority and commands of the master of said ship, and of the Consul of Bremen, at which port the said vessel belonged, and who interposed his official authority to compel the libelants to return in the said vessel, and continue to perform their duties thereon. It is unnecessary to detail, with greater fullness, the particular occurrences which intervened at New-York, upon which the libelants departed from the vessel in September, 1865, and refused to return to their obedience on board, and perform their duty again, at the request and direct orders of the master of the vessel and of the Consul of Bremen. The facts proved on the trial most satisfactorily demonstrate that the libelants abandoned and deserted the ship on this occasion without showing a color of legal authority or excuse therefor. They were not put or ordered from the vessel by the officers, nor permitted to leave her by the Consul of her Government; and both those officers endeavored to persuade the libelants to return to the ship, to their duty, assuring them they would be pardoned the offence of their temporary desertion, upon their free return to their obedience and ordinary duties. The cause assigned by the libelants for leaving the vessel the morning of their desertion was that the mate refused to supply their breakfast after the usual hour of serving it on board, because some neglect or irregularity had taken place on the vessel in giving the cook timely notice that morning to furnish it, and that the mate refused an hour after the usual time for them to receive it, to order it prepared for them, imputing to the libelants themselves the blame of not having given the usual and proper notice to the cook to prepare breakfast that morning; therefore the libelants in a spirit of resentment broke off their work upon the vessel and abandoned her, and laid their complaint before the Consul for Bremen, who directed the men to go back to their duty on the vessel. The libelants attempted soon after to go on board the vessel, but the mate refused to allow them to go on board without the permission of the master. The libelants and the master met at the office of the Bremen Consul, and the matter was submitted to his judgment; and he explicitly directed them to return to duty on the vessel, and the master of the vessel agreed to receive them to service. They failed to join the ship again, and instituted the present suit to recover wages for the voyage.

A treaty or convention was entered into April 30, 1852, between the United States of America and the Free and Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec, stipulating, That the Consuls and Vice Consuls, Commercial and Vice Commercial agent of each of the high contracting parties, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, &c., &c. (10 U. S. Statutes, at Large, 963, § 22.) It was clearly proved, on the trial of this cause before this Court, that during the separation of the libelants from the vessel, in this cause, on the demand of wages by the libelants, the subject matter was considered and acted upon by the Consul of Bremen, then acting as such Consul at this port, and who, at the instance both of the libelants and the master of the vessel, arbitrated and adjudged upon the subject aforesaid, and decided that the libelants should return to and perform their duties on board said ship, and that the libelants neglected and refused to comply with or obey such order or judgment.

Moreover, it is considered by the Court that it is at the legal discretion of this Court whether it assume jurisdiction of the present case, it being a litigation exclusively between citizens and subjects, and in respect to rights and interests foreign to the United States. (Davis agt. Leslie, Abbot R. 123, Olcott R. 208.) There are no proofs of merit produced on the part of the libelants which would induce the Court to favor the present prosecution.

Libel dismissed with costs.

A Post Dated Draft in the Hands of a Bona Fide Holder for Value does not Come Within that Clause of the Internal Revenue Act which Provides that Sight Drafts, &c., Shall have Two-Cent Stamps. An Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—OCT. 22.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Thomas J. Pope vs. Oscar F. Burns and The Bank of Albion.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $3,000, the amount of a draft drawn by the defendant Burns, dated March 1, 1866, and addressed to the Bank of Albion, in this State. It was made payable to the order of the drawer. From the evidence given at the trial it appears the draft was post-dated, more than sixty days, having been drawn and put into circulation in this City, sometime in January previous. The plaintiff in the action received it for a valuable consideration at about the time it bears date, the Bank having accepted it, it was afterward presented for payment, and payment thereof refused. The counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. E. F. Brown, in opening the case to the Jury, said that so far as he could ascertain, there were two defences on the part of the Bank: First, that the drawer had no funds in the Bank, and secondly, that the draft when presented for acceptance, was accepted by an assistant cashier, who had no authority to certify checks or accept drafts. But before the close of the plaintiff's case, it became evident there were other objections which defendants had heretofore declined to make known to their opponent or his counsel. One of the defences brought out before the Court was that the draft had not a sufficient stamp upon it. It had a two-cent stamp, but it was claimed this is not a proper one to put on a draft of this nature, which was said to be an inland bill of exchange within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Act. This act declares that a five-cent stamp, for every $100 or fractional part thereof, represented by an inland bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money other than those drawn at sight or on demand," shall be paid by way of stamp duty. This having a two-cent stamp only was not regular. It was not a draft or bill of exchange payable at sight or on demand. The draft was drawn and put into circulation long before the day of its date. Counsel for the defence also read sections of the same act, for the purpose of showing that a draft of this kind, with a two-cent stamp, could not be offered in evidence. The bill, or note, or whatever it was, is void. Moreover, the bank, or any person negotiating, or attempting to negotiate such an instrument, was liable to a heavy fine.

In answer to this, the counsel for the plaintiff contended that as a matter of law, as well as for all commercial purposes, the draft in question was a sight draft, or one payable on demand. He also contended the Court had the power, and should, in its discretion, in order to further the ends of justice, direct that a proper stamp be placed upon the draft. This could be done then and there. There was no doubt, in fact there was no dispute but what the plaintiff was an innocent *bona fide* holder for a valuable consideration. It was in evidence that he had paid the full amount of its face, less the difference of exchange between New-York and Albion. A man named Galladet was the holder. He had transferred it to the plaintiff in the usual course of business on the day, or the day after it bears date. The plaintiff could not possibly have known from anything that appears on the face of the draft that it had been post-dated. Counsel asked the Court it it did not seem as though the defendants were attempting to defraud an innocent holder out of that to which he is justly entitled by means of a very technical objection.

The presiding Justice said he did not know yet whether the defendants had any defence on the merits. He thought, however, that the questions presented by the defendant's counsel were grave ones. He did not think it was a question of intent in any view that could be taken of it. There was the Internal Revenue Act. He was not there to pronounce upon the necessity or the wisdom of it in all its details. But it was the law of the land, and Courts of Justice were bound to sustain it. The act says an instrument of this character shall not be admitted in evidence, unless properly stamped, and it describes what denomination of stamps shall be put upon certain kinds of commercial paper. He could not agree with the counsel that this is a sight-draft or one payable on demand. It had been post-dated more than sixty days. It had circulated around New-York as commercial paper prior to the day of its date which is the 1st of March.

Mr. Brown for plaintiff, was, he said, very confident that the Court could direct the suspension of its business for an hour, so that they could send to the Collector of Internal Revenue and have the appropriate stamp affixed. They could do that in an hour, and it would save the rights of his client, and avoid the necessity of commencing the suit *de novo*.

Mr. Burrows for the defendants, contended that that even would not extricate the plaintiff from the difficulty in which he was placed. They would insist most strenuously on their part that even if the Court or the Collector of the Revenue should now authorize the affixing of the proper stamp, this action cannot be maintained. The Bank of Albion, which is the substantial defendant, has never been presented with, and hence has never accepted, the draft in question when properly stamped. By the Internal Revenue Act they would be liable to a heavy penalty for accepting, certifying or paying a check or draft not stamped in pursuance of the provisions of the law.

The Judge took this view of it, and determined that the only thing he could do, under all circumstances, was to nonsuit the plaintiff. Thirty days were granted to plaintiff in which to make a case on appeal, with a view of testing the important questions of law in a higher Court.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Brown & Estes; for defendants, Mr. Roswell L. Burrows.

Important to Landlords—Can a Wife Bind Her Husband in Hiring a Dwelling During His Absence?

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 22.

Before Judges Daly and Brady.

Mary E. Berwick, &c., vs. Charles Dusenberry and Wife.—Plaintiffs obtained judgment for one month's rent, amounting to $65. Mrs. Dusenberry hired the premises during her husband's absence, and on his return he lived with his wife in them, and then vacated, claiming that his wife had no authority to hire the premises and that he was not liable for the rent. Counsel for plaintiffs claimed that Mr. Dusenberry by living in the premises ratified the act of his wife, and that he, having left her without having hired any place for his family, gave her such authority as would bind him for a year. Decision reserved.

A. H. Reaney for respondents; J. D. Warren for appellant.

Alleged Grand Larceny by a Confidential Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The case of James Wright, charged with having, at various times in April, 1865, stolen from Frederick Boos, doing business at No. 44 Maiden-lane, 708 yards of silk, 250 mink skins, 40 muffs and 6 collars, all of the value of $3,545, was continued yesterday.

Mary Wessell was called, and testified to seeing the bundle referred to in Mrs. Tottenberg's testimony, and corroborated the evidence in which it was set forth that the bundle was handed out by some person at the side-room of the store of Mr. Boos.

Catharine Boos, wife of the complainant, Frederick Boos, testified that she could identify a mantilla which had been found in the possession of the receivers who had been arrested.

James McGiven, the officer who made the arrest of the receivers, testified as to what one of them told him, the statement having been already published in the report of Mr. Boos' testimony. It simply charged Wright with selling the goods to them.

Louis Vetter, brother-in-law of Mr. Boos, testified to some minor circumstances which had taken place in the store of Mr. Boos sometime prior to the discovery of the robbery; on one occasion he had met Wright coming from the Brooklyn ferry-boat carrying a bag similar to those owned by Mr. Boos, and the bag seemed to contain something at the time. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Dudley Field, of counsel for the defence, then opened for the defence. He said there was a civil suit now pending entitled Steinbrenner and Sede vs. Frederick Boos, based upon an alleged effort on the part of Boos to get Mr. Wright, the defendant, to make certain entries in his books and date them back. He said that defendant, being an honest and upright man, declined to lend himself to any such dishonest transaction, and it was upon this declination to do wrong that the conspiracy had been started with the view of crushing defendant by the prostration of his character. Coupled with this matter was the jealousy of George Boos, who was an employe in the store, and over whom Mr. Wright had been promoted. Counsel took the ground that the whole charge was a conspiracy against the young man.

John Wright, father of defendant, testified that he had never been to the store of Mr. Boos, and that he never had received nor carried any bundle from the store.

Margaret Wright, mother of defendant, testified in detail what had transpired between her and Mr. Boos on the subject; that she had been over to the store to see Mr. Boos about it, and that Mr. Boos had been over to her house, and had made a complete search all through the house, without the slightest obstacle having been laid in his way.

Elizabeth Wright, sister of defendant, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, having been present upon all occasions when her mother visited the store and when Mr. Boos had visited their house.

Isaac Cloughs, Frederick Stein, Anson Blake, Anson Blake, Jr., John O'Reilly, James Dadson, Thomas Winn, Edward Marsindale and Thomas Bowie, testified as to the excellence of defendant's character.

The defence here closed their case with the exception of two witnesses whom they desired to call today, the time-keeper in the Navy-yard, by whom they intend to prove that Mr. Wright, father of defendant, could not have been absent at the time Mrs. Tottenberg testified to having seen him at the store receiving a bundle; also a female by whom they desire to prove another very material point for their case.

The case will be continued to-day. When it is concluded, the Court will adjourn for the term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 22.

By Justice Clarke.

Mary R. Stewart vs. William Stewart; motion to discharge denied, but bail reduced to $2,000; no costs. Anna E. Kuhlman vs. Dedrick Kuhlman; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff.

Court Calendar—Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I—Held by Mr. Justice Sutherland.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2397. Leavcraft vs. Wait et al. 2399. Appleby vs. Roder. 2402. Yeaman, Jr., vs. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company. 2405. Phillip vs. Dannelson. 2407. Cornell vs. House. 2409. Casanora vs. Yznagr del Natte. 2913. Yeaman, Jr., vs. The J. C. Fire Insurance Company. 2415. Allen et al. vs. Kennedy. 2417. Hudson vs. Reed et al. 2419. Yeaman vs. Cit. Fire Insurance Co. 2421. Stewart vs. Harris et al. 2423. Phillips vs. Campaignac. 2427. Smith vs. Maguire. 2429. Allen vs. Enterprise Oil Co. 2431. Brooks vs. Schinck. 2433. Fox vs. Fox. 2435. Parmalee vs. Beebe. 2437. Wetton vs. Hawkes et al. 2439. Weigers vs. McCallister. 2441. Cozzens et al. vs. Fabbri et al. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice Ingraham. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2216. Trask, Jr., vs. Collins. 2220. Wetthume vs. Montgomery. 2224. First National Bank of McConnellsville vs. Gill, impleaded. 2226. Parmelee vs. The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company. 2228. Waring et al. vs. The Same. 2232. Scott vs. Ford et al. 2234. The Same vs. Gibson. 2238. Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c. 2240. Langham vs. The Same. 2244. Swift et al. vs. Wylie et al. 2246. Thompson vs. Sanford et al. 2248. Hackett et al. vs. Hyatt et al. 2250. Hadenhorst vs. Lindeman. 2252. Oar vs. Kendall. 2256. Ford vs. Sayre. 2258. Anthony et al. vs. Kerr. 2260. Brooks et al. vs. Reade. 2262. Johnson vs. James. 2266. Barney vs. Owen. 2264. Schuhart vs. Meyer, &c. *Part III.*—Held by Justice Davis at No. 73 Duane-st. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1995. McCarty vs. The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company. 2672. Pope vs. Bank of Albion et al. 879. Nichols vs. Kelly. 989. Same vs. Same. 2011. Leushter vs. Viale. 2071. Genet vs. Howland et al. 1317. Sturgis vs. Spafford. 1465. Chero, Administrator, vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. 813. O'Connell vs. Central American Transportion Company. 563. Hartley vs. James et al. 2155. Weaver vs. First National Bank of New-Orleans. 1436. Newman vs. Kaplock. 1025. Lyon et al. vs. Kettner. 2203. Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Wylie et al. 2309. Dowden vs. Happock et al. 983. Benton vs. Myers. 724. Sackett et al. vs. Whitney. 1163. Loomis vs. Knight. 371. Sprague vs. Gregory. 2287. Holmes vs. Heath.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Held by Mr. Justice Daniels, at No. 73 Duane-street Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—No. 313. Foley vs. McDonald. 162. Bushnell vs. Eastman et al. 110. Dwight vs. New-Jersey Railroad Company. 170. Barry vs. Spofford et al. 163. Hewett vs. S. R. Petroleum Company. 164. Same vs. Same. 167. Hart vs. Wood et al. 180. Marvin vs. Hoffman et al. 182. Rogers vs. Johnson et al. 185. Graff vs. Graff. 197. Hirsch vs. Alline. 142. Philips vs. Phineas. 240. Hall vs. Hall et al. 241. Astor vs. England. 243. Gardiner et al. vs. Tyler et al. 244. Banker vs. Freeman. 246. Palmer vs. Vestvali. 247. Ham, Jr., vs. Stevens et al. 248. Liberrran vs. Liberran. 249. Smith, administrator, vs. Thomas.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Held by Mr. Justice Clerke. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 57. Bell vs. Raphael. 63. Colman vs. Lloyd. 77. Stubbon vs. Wagner. 78. Same vs. Wagner. 99. Moser vs. Genin. 103. Griffith vs. Scott. 108½. The People, ex rel. Beneville vs. Doe, et al. 111. Neeley vs. Schellenberg. 117. Morley vs. Theisen. 124. Sprague vs. Dickinson. 128. Nathan vs. Britton. 132. Haggerty vs. Pin. 149. ——. The General call begins at No. 150.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term. The balance of the month will be occupied by the General Term.

Marine Court.—Held by Judge Gross.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 148. Taylor vs. Walkill L. M. Co. Caril vs. Ketcham. 164½. Knight vs. Mathias. 155. Baldwin vs. Mason. 171. Plump vs. Hagar. 178. Kieffe vs. Holt. 187. Lanzenberg vs. Keen. 201. Fowler vs. Hanson. 161. Pandenos vs. Ruyer. 208. Ramsey vs. Waters. 188. Anderson vs. Roome. 205. Woolston vs. Keating. 211. Schide vs. Grisburg. 212. Martin vs. Carroll Man. Co. 213. Morse vs. Cochrane. 216. Richardson vs. Roberts. 93. Meyers vs. Conway. 219. Brubacher vs. Schem. 220. Burrell vs. Whiting. 222. Spencer vs. McIver.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Held before Justice Garvin.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1885. Larche vs. The Company General Transportation. 2567. McIntyre vs. Dayton. 1765. Hazelton vs. Lynch. 2551. Miller vs. Milbank. 2499. Heins vs. Perine. 2477. Bentley et al. vs. Chase. 2609. Beck, administrator, vs. East River Ferry Company. 2543. Genet vs. Johnston. 2613. Jerome et al. vs. Green. 2647. Eagleson vs. Torrilhon. 2544. Same vs. Graham. 2175. Brass vs. Taylor et al. 1797. Livermore vs. St. John. 2333. Whittemore vs. Lerg. *Part II.*—Held by Justice Jones.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2896. O'Shea vs. Kumpf. 2762. Schriver, et. al. vs. Barth. 2676. Tweddle vs. Hoffman. 2848. Patterson vs. Townsend. 1624. Benjamin et al. vs. Lynch. 2748. Burns vs. Rourk. 2902. Barker vs. Hamilton. 2812. McCulla vs. Taylor. 2938. Doyle vs. Hickok. 2942. Muller vs. Doran. 2948. Otenhardt vs. Friedlander. 2952. Hecker et al. vs. Beecher et al. 2954. Williams et al. vs. Delany. 2956. Prentiss vs. Bowen et al.

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*This fact is well known to the Comptroller, as in several instances deductions exceeding in amount $1,000, have for this reason been made, and passed upon by him in his official capacity as Chairman of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, and subsequently as the Auditor of accounts between the City and the contractor.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 22, 1866.

$28,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	[illegible]	200 Mariposa Pr.	[illegible]
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]	100 [illegible]	[illegible]
5,500 do.	112¾	100 [illegible]	[illegible]
100,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	[illegible]	100 Union Nav. Co.	[illegible]
100,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	[illegible]	200 Boston W. P.	[illegible]
1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	[illegible]	200 Spruce Hill [illegible]	[illegible]
7,000 do.	108½	1000 do.	[illegible]
5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	[illegible]	1000 New-York Cen.	[illegible]
3,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	100	200 do.	121½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	100	1700 do.	121⅜
4,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s First Ser.	105⅝	300 do. ...2d call	121
500 do.	105⅝	100 Erie R.	[illegible]
4,500 do. ...2d Ser.	105	100 do. ...s60	82¾
12,000 do. ...3d Ser.	105⅝	100 do. ...b30	[illegible]
2,000 do. ...2d call	105⅝	400 do. ...s10	[illegible]
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73½	200 do. ...2d call	82¾
1,000 N. Car. 6s, o.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
3,000 N. Car. 6s, New	62½	900 Reading R.	115¾
10,000 Missouri 6s	82	5,0 do. ..2d call.b30	[illegible]
8,000 do. ...2d call	81¾	200 do.	115¾
50,000 O. & M. Cer.	33¾	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
5,000 Erie 3d M.	98½	800 do.	[illegible]
45,000 do.	[illegible]	200 Ill. Central R.	126
7,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	105	200 do.	126⅛
2,000 Harlem 1st M.	104½	200 do. ...2d call	125⅞
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds.	85	200 Chi. & N. W.	53⅜
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	600 do.	53⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	1000 do.	53⅜
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	[illegible]	100 do. ...2d call	53⅜
4,000 Ch. & R. I. Pa. R. 7s	[illegible]	1000 Chi. & N. W. P.	75⅝
10 Bank of Amer.	[illegible]	2000 do.	75⅝
113 Merchants' Bank	116½	700 do. ...s60	74¾
20 Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	700 do.	74¾
8 Fourth National	111½	100 do. ...2d call	75⅛
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	150¾	100 Cleve. & Tol.	119
200 Cum. Coal P.	58½	800 do.	118⅞
400 Amer. Coal	73	200 do.	118⅞
100 do. ...2d call	73	100 Chic. & R. I.	108
400 West. U. Tel.	53	100 do.	108⅛
200 do. ...2d call	53	100 do.	108⅛
40 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97½	100 do. ...2d call	108⅛
100 Quick. Min.	55½	700 Ind. & Cin.	80
200 do. ...s30	55	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	50½
200 do. ...s60	54½	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	109½
100 do.	55⅛	100 Alt. & T. H.	48½
100 do.	55⅛	100 do. ...2d call	48½
100 do. ...2d call	55⅝	400 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	75
100 do.	55⅝	200 Mil. & St. P.	60
100 do.	55⅝	500 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	74¼
100 H. & St. J.	46	300 do.	74½
400 Cleve. & Pitts.	91	300 do. ...2d call	74¼
		200 do.	74½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$6,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	114⅛	200 Reading R.	116
6,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅞	400 do	116⅛
25,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	99¾	200 M. S. & N. I.	90¾
10,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	105⅝	100 do	90½
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72½	100 Chic. & R. I.	108½
3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	94	100 do	108⅝
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	33¾	200 Mich. Cen. R	115
80,000 do.	33½	800 Chi. & N. W.	54½
200 Mar. Min.	13½	200 do	54¾
400 Hudson R. R.	127½	200 do	54½
100 West. U. Tel.	53¾	2000 do	54¾
300 do	53	400 Chi. & N. W. P	77¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.	56½	1500 do	77¾
200 do	56	100 do	77½
200 N. Y. Central	121⅞	2000 do	78
300 do.	121⅞	800 P., F. W. & C.	109⅝
100 Erie R.	83½	100 do. ...b30	109⅝
100 Mil. & St. P.	75½	1500 Mil. & St. P.	60
		300 do. ...b30	60¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅞	200 N. Y. Cen.	121
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅝	500 do.	120½
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	108⅛	200 do.	121
		100 do.	121¼
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	100	800 Erie Railroad	83⅛
150,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅝	200 Erie R. Pr.	85½
90,000 do. ...3d Ser.	105⅝	100 Hudson R.	127⅝
		200 do.	128
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s N.	73	100 H. & St. Jo. P.	57
5,000 Missouri 6s	82	100 Chic. & Alt.	111¼
4,000 N. Car. N. Bs.	62½	200 Reading R.	116⅛
50,000 O. & M. Cer.	34	500 do. ...s30	116
20,000 do.	33¾	200 do.	116⅛
		1800 do.	116⅛
3,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	86	2200 M. So. & N. I.	91
400 Cum. Coal P.	58½	1500 Clev. & Pitts.	91¾
100 Mar. Pref.	29¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	55
100 Quick. Min. Co.	55	1000 do.	55¾
100 do.	56¼	1600 Chi. & N. W. P.	79¾
200 do.	56⅝	200 do.	79¼
200 do.	56½	1500 do.	79½
500 do. ...2d call	56⅝	300 do.	79⅝
800 West. U. Tel.	52	100 Chic. & R. I.	108½
500 do.	51⅝	200 do.	108⅝
500 do.	51⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅞
500 do.	51½	100 H. & St. J. R.	46
100 do.	51⅝	200 Mil. & St. P.	62
500 do.	51⅞	600 do.	62¼
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75⅞		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C. b10	33⅝	1200 Mich. S. & N. I.	90
500 Boston W. P.	32	200 do. ...b3	90
200 Rutland Mar.	29¼	600 do. ...s3	89⅞
100 Cum. Coal.	56½	300 do. ...c	89⅞
100 Spruce H. Coal	4½	200 Ill. Cen. R.	126½
500 do. ...s30	4⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts	91¼
100 Quicksilver	55⅜	300 do. ...c	91¼
200 do.	55½	500 do.	91½
100 West. U. Tel.	53½	400 do. ...b3	91½
800 N. Y. Cen.	121⅛	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	108
2100 do. ...b3	121⅛	400 do.	108⅛
200 do. ...b3	121⅛	200 do. ...b10	108⅜
100 do. ...b10	121⅛	100 do. ...s3	108
200 Hud. R. R. ...x-d	126⅛	500 Chic. & N. W.	53¼
600 Erie Railroad	82⅛	2600 do. ...s3	53⅜
200 do. ...c	82⅛	600 do.	53⅝
400 do. ...b3	82⅛	200 do. ...s5	53⅜
300 do. ...c	82⅛	200 do. ...b3	53⅞
800 do. ...b3	82⅜	400 do. ...b10	53⅞
200 do. ...b30	82⅛	800 Chic. & N. W. P.	75½
500 Reading R.	115⅜	1200 do. ...s3	75⅜
200 do. ...b4	115⅜	900 do. ...b3	75⅜
500 do. ...b10	115½	200 do. ...c	75⅜
250 do. ...s5	115⅝	200 P., F. W. & C. x-d. b3	109⅝
200 Union Nav. Co.	114½	100 do. ...b10	109⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,600 O. & M. C. ...b3	33⅝	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	90¼
100 Rutland Mar.	29¼	300 do. ...b3	90⅜
100 Spruce H. C.	4⅛	800 do.	90¼
100 Butler Coal	18¼	200 do. ...b30	90½
200 Quicksilver	55⅝	300 do. ...s3	90⅛
500 do.	55¾	300 do.	90⅛
500 West. U. Tel.	52	200 do. ...b10	90⅜
1200 N. Y. Cen.	121¼	200 do. ...b3	90⅜
300 do.	121⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts.	91⅜
300 do. ...s3	121	500 Ch., R. I. & P.	108⅛
400 do. ...b3	121⅛	200 do.	108⅛
100 do. ...b10	121⅛	3400 Chic. & N. W.	54¼
200 Erie R. ...s3	83⅛	860 do.	54⅜
500 do.	82⅞	1400 do.	54
600 do.	83	200 do.	53⅞
400 do. ...c	83	300 do. ...s3	55⅛
200 do. ...b30	83⅛	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	78
100 Hud. Riv. R.	127	1100 do.	78⅛
1500 Reading R.	116	900 do.	78⅜
500 do.	116⅛	500 do. ...b3	78⅛
2200 do.	116⅛	300 do.	78⅜
2500 do. ...b3	116⅛	300 P., Ft. W. & C. ...x-d	109⅜
400 do. ...b10	116⅛	100 do.	109⅝
400 Clev. & Tol. ...x-d	119	100 Mil. & St. P.	62
200 do. ...b3	118⅞	200 do.	62⅛
500 do.	118⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$50,000 O. & M. C.	33⅝	500 Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅝
10,000 do.	33⅝	300 do.	91⅞
100 Boston W. P.	31½	300 do. ...b30	92
200 Spruce H. C.	4⅛	600 do.	92
300 Quick. Min. Co.	56½	500 do. ...b10	91¾
100 do. ...b10	56⅝	200 do. ...s3	91⅜
100 do. ...b10	56⅝	200 do. ...b5	91¾
300 do.	56⅝	800 do.	91¾
200 do. ...b30	57	1100 Clev. & Tol. ...x-d	118⅞
300 do.	56⅝	500 Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅞
400 West. U. Tel.	52	100 do. ...b10	109
200 do.	52¼	100 do.	109⅞
200 do.	52⅜	400 do. ...s15	108⅜
100 New-York Cen.	121⅝	1200 do. ...s30	108⅜
100 Erie R.	82⅜	200 do.	108⅜
400 do. ...b3	82⅜	2200 Chic. & N. W.	55⅜
100 do. ...b30	83	1300 do.	55⅝
100 do. ...b5	82⅞	200 do.	55⅜
100 Hud. R. R. x-d	127⅝	400 do.	55⅜
200 do.	127⅜	800 do. ...b3	55⅜
1600 Reading R.	116⅜	400 Chic. & N. W. P.	78⅞
400 do. ...b3	116⅜	200 do. ...b30	79
200 do. ...s10	116⅜	200 do.	79
200 do. ...b15	116⅜	1800 do. ...b3	79⅛
3100 Mich. S. & N. I.	91	300 P. F. W. & C. ...x-d	109⅞
500 do. ...b3	91¼	300 do. ...b3	110
1400 do. ...b10	91⅜	200 do. ...b30	110
400 do. ...b3	91	300 Mil. & St. P.	62½
400 do.	91¼	100 do.	62⅝
500 do. ...b5	91⅜	100 do. ...s30	62½
100 Union Nav. Co. ..s30	114½	600 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75⅞

MONDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,692,577
Increase in Specie	1,795,485
Decrease in Deposits	1,775,044
Decrease in Legal-Tenders	4,554,953
Increase in Circulation	238,332

	Oct. 21, 1865.	Oct. 20, 1866.	Oct. 13, 1866.
Local Capital	$9,478,500	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	71,207,700	73,807,700	73,807,700
Total in C. H.	$80,686,200	$83,070,200	$83,070,200
Loans	224,039,679	279,135,796	276,443,219
Specie	15,586,546	7,371,487	5,576,002
Deposits	174,192,110	225,083,853	226,858,897
Legal-Tender	66,169,855	78,625,469	83,180,422
In Sub-Tres'y	64,973,528	101,290,635	96,057,649

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$628,804	Mercantile	$482,300
Mer. Exchange	454,009	Republic	857,958
Commerce	5,614,780	St. Nicholas	757,600
Ocean	797,455	Marine	265,500
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,600	Second	270,005
Fourth	2,833,755	Continental	580,507
Central	1,638,796	Importers'	806,440
Mechanics'	529,266	Ninth	945,554
New-York	724,164	First	447,380
M. Association	307,736	Am. Exchange	987,995
Metropolitan	1,184,260	Gallatin	488,767
Commonwealth	212,929	Citizens'	131,655
Leather	171,000	Union	447,165
N. America	322,258	Chatham	131,000
Irving	196,265	Shoe & Leather	897,805
Tradesmen's	672,375	Hanover	293,143
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,810
Third	796,284	Mechanics & T.	171,000
Butchers & D.	241,390	Atlantic	95,509
Seventh Ward	175,337	Pacific	128,320
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	76,503
Tenth	912,700		
Total 45 National Banks			$30,246,345
Total 15 other National and Local Banks			168,895
Total on Clearing-house report, Oct. 20			$30,415,240
On previous report, Oct. 13			30,176,908
Increase in circulation			$238,332

The Bank return shows a loss of $3,570,729 in Currency Deposits, (chiefly in Legal Tender Notes transmitted to the Southern and Western Banks,) and a gain of $1,795,485 in Gold Deposits, since last Monday. One of the Banks converted $1,000,000 Compound Legal Tender Notes into its Loans to the United States. The whole reduction of Legal Tender Notes is $4,554,953, but, with the gain in Gold, the strength of the Bank movement in respect to the *pro rata* of lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation is nearly the same as last week. The excess of Legal Tender to Deposits and Circulation being still about twenty-three and a half millions over the required *pro rata* of 25 ℘ cent.

Deposits, Oct. 20		$225,083,853
Circulation		30,415,240
Total subject liabilities		[illegible]
Required 25 ℘ cent. Legal Tender		$62,583,182
Lawful Money actually on hand:		
In Greenbacks and Compounds	$78,625,469	
Gold and Silver	7,371,487	$85,996,956
Surplus Legal Tender, Oct. 20		$23,413,774
Surplus Legal Tender, Oct. 13		24,497,473
Difference since last Monday		1,083,699

The new week opens on the usual ease of supply in the Money market to the Brokers on temporary loan at 4@5 ℘ cent. Prime short date Discounts are made at 5@6 ℘ cent., but for paper having over 30@60 days to run, the rates at Bank are 6@7 ℘ cent., and private Money-lenders rather prefer call loans at the lower figures.

The Gold-Room opened at 146¼, and fell to 145⅞@¾ for a brief time this forenoon, but as Exchange on London almost immediately advanced to 109¼ ℘ cent., the price of Gold returned to 146⅛@146¼ ℘ cent., as on Saturday night. The rise in Exchange caused some talk of the renewal of Gold shipments on Saturday or by Wednesday of next week; but as this feeling immediately reacts in the Gold-Room, it is somewhat questionable whether the shipping point will be reached so soon. After Thursday next, Nov. 1, the payment of the November Gold Interest on the Public Debt will release about $24,000,000 from the Treasury; thus affording an ample supply of Gold for export should the demand for Bills from the Importers and for Bills to cover the collection of Interest for foreign account seem to require it. The rate on London fell off to 109⅛ at the close of the day.

The Funds were not quite so firm as on Saturday, except the 10-40 years 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, which were in demand at par. The Consolidated 5-20 Bonds of 1865, July and January interest, were in fair demand at 108⅛@¼, but in other descriptions the business was quiet, and the old 5-20s of 1862 a fraction easier.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange opened at the regular 10:30 A. M. Board partially lower than the last sales of Saturday, except on Northwest Common, New-York Central and Reading. There was considerable opposition shown to a further rise on all descriptions at this Board, and Illinois Central, Northwest preferred, Michigan Southern, Erie, Toledo and Rock Island somewhat freely offered at a decline of ½@1 ℘ cent. But soon after the adjournment the turn of the market was strongly upward, and before the 2:30 P. M. Board the excitement to buy the Northwest Stocks, of both classes, and most of the other Western and New-York Roads and Reading, beame quite general. The Northwest Preferred was in such demand as to carry the price from 75½@¾ up to 78¾@⅞ ℘ cent., and at the Second Board it sold at 79 and a fraction higher. The comparative neglect of this Stock last week, while the Common Northwestern was advancing so rapidly, created some surprise; but it was plain the two parties were not then in accord, though both looking to much higher figures. To-day they apparently move together, and the Street talk is of 90 ℘ cent. for the Preferred, and 65 or upward for the Common; though we advise no one holding either Stock at a much lower cost to postpone the realization of their profit on mere Wall-street prediction. It is certain, however, that a strong confidence in the early future of this property has taken hold of the Stock Exchange, growing, in part, out of the rapid progress making with the new connecting line across the State of Iowa to the Union Pacific Railway at Omaha. The work, we are informed by one of the New-York City Directors of the Company, Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, will be completed early in April next. A sudden revival in the Schuylkill coal trade has given the Reading Road about 14,000 tons per day, as against only 8,000 tons per day week before last, and, although the Company had already earned their 1866 dividends, this extra demand for transportation, near the close of the season, has imparted activity to the Stock to-day at an advance of 1@1¼ ℘ cent. The shares of the Fort Wayne and Chicago and Rock Island Roads were also in larger demand, and Michigan Southern, late in the day, recovered to 90½@90⅝ ℘ cent. after selling at 89⅞ ℘ cent. The St. Paul Preference shares recovered to 76 ℘ cent. in the afternoon, after selling at 74¼ ℘ cent. Erie attracted only a moderate degree of attention through the dealings of the day. The Border State Bonds were steady, and some of the Railway Mortgages quite firm and in request. The new Chicago and Rock Island 7 ℘ cent. mortgage is selling at 95 ℘ cent.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday, P. M. The Railway market was under much excitement; prices generally buoyant.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	53⅜	55⅞
U. S. 5-20s	114⅛	114⅛	N. West Pref.	75⅝	79¼
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	108⅝	109
N. Y. Central	121⅛	121⅝	Fort Wayne	109⅛	109⅞
Erie	82⅜	83	Cumb'land Coal	59⅜	58⅝
Hudson	126⅛	127⅜	Quicksilver	55⅜	57
Reading	115⅜	116⅛	W. U. Telegraph	53⅜	52½
Mich. Southern	90	91⅛	Mariposa Pref.	28⅜	29
Illinois Central	126	126⅜	Ohio Certificates	33⅛	33⅝
Pittsburgh	91⅛	92⅛	American Gold	146⅜	146⅛
Tennessee 6s	73	73¼	Bills on London	109	109¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	110
Merchants'	117	Metropolitan	128
Union	120	Peoples'	122½
America	139	Market	114
Phenix	106	Shoe and Leather	112
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	103¾
Butchers & Drovers	126	Commonwealth	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	New-York County	145
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	118
Commerce	119	First National	215
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Fourth National	111
Ocean	105	Ninth National	115¾
Chatham	140	Tenth National	103
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental Bank	126
Bank of N. America	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	84⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Han. & St. J. Ld. G.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	92	Han. & St. Jo. Con.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106⅛	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	120	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	120⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91
Erie 1st mort., 1878	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	82
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1864	102	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879	100	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	75
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	96	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95½	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	104½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	104	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	78
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Miss & Mo. l. g. 1st M.	65
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	76
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	81½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	68½
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Ch. & Gt. East'n Inc.	50
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	100

Further November half-yearly Dividends have been announced—by the American Exchange National Bank, five ℘ cent.; Mechanics' Association, (National,) five ℘ cent.; Union National, five ℘ cent., and Central National, six ℘ cent.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 18th inst., says of the city stocks: "These leading securities are again on the move, and a considerable advance took place yesterday. We report a private sale by a broker of $4,000, at 75."

The State Treasurer of Missouri gives the following as a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Missouri State Treasury during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866, as taken from the books of the Treasurer's office:

RECEIPTS.

On account of revenue fund	$215,300 14
Union military fund	160,791 83
Redemption of lands	851 80
County revenue	1,537 40
Executors and administrators	694 15
State interest fund	140,689 97
School fund	102 05
Sale of bank stock	967,655 50
Total	$1,487,572 84
Of this amount there were paid:	
In defense warrants	$10,950 00
Bonds and coupons of the State	1,108,29[illegible] 47
Union military bonds	248,[illegible]
Wolf scalp certificates	32 00
Balance in currency	[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

For assessment and collection of revenue	$[illegible] 11
Pay of civil officers	36,049 74
Contingent expenses Supreme Court	422 07
General contingent fund	326 00
Contingent expenses and salary of Superintendent Public Schools	1,827 02
Contingent expenses of Auditor	35 88
Contingent expenses of Register of Lands	104 50
Contingent expenses of Attorney-General	64 71
Contingent expenses of State Treasurer	181 00
Costs in criminal cases	135 91
Sale of certain railroads	8,398 13
Taking of census	200 00
Publishing decisions of Supreme Court	3,303 60
Distributing laws and journals	2,647 85
Printing laws and journals	6,222 92
Certain commissioners	125 00
Special claim agent	996 10
Arrest of fugitives from justice	49 80
Repairing Governor's mansion	60 20
Executing civil law	641 50
Enforcing civil law	1,181 00
Printing revised statutes	13,052 40
Apprehending criminals	610 00
School money	13,336 95
State interest fund	146 60
Redemption lands	363 13
County revenue	1,094 93
State library	1,395 60
Education deaf and dumb	2,039 05
Sale State tobacco warehouse	41 20
Printing journals State Convention	176 16
State Lunatic Asylum	3,750 09
Expenses of elections	2 86
Soldiers' Orphan Home	2,500 00
Commissioner statistics	219 78
Expenses under an act to select land	41 00
To complete payment on account State armory	78 80
Interest on State bonds	685 44
Indigent fund Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,000 00
Contingent expenses Commissioner statistics	70 25
Total	$128,672 92
Union military bonds redeemed during quarter, principal and interest	20,500 88

Gov. GIBBS, of Oregon, in his message to the Legislature of that State, remarks:

"The financial condition of the State fully appears in the reports of the State Treasurer and Secretary of State. It affords me pleasure to state that there are forty-three thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-six cents ($43,811 36) in the treasury, and no debts or liabilities against the State, excepting soldiers' bonds, due eight and eighteen years hence. There is also due the State from the several delinquent counties over thirty thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that these amounts will soon be paid, as the expenses of building the penitentiary, of the Legislature and the public printing will soon exhaust the amount on hand."

The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
(THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 25 bbls. Ashes, 12,154 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bags Corn Meal, 56,348 bushels Wheat, 108,334 bushels Corn, 8,300 bushels Rye, 10,012 bushels Barley, 36,023 bushels Oats, 2,205 bbls Pork, 123 pkgs. Cut Meats, 374 pkgs. Lard, 116 pkgs. Beef, and 618 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $9 75@$10 for pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in demand and steady at 41c.@42c. for Yellow ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair business has been transacted in really seasonable goods, which are held with much firmness, on a very moderately supplied market. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $3 50@$5 50; Boys', $2 25@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Calf Pegged Boots, $4@$6; Men's Calf Sewed Boots, $5@$7; Boys' Calf Pegged Boots, $3@$4; Youths', $2@$3; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 25@$2; Men's Split Brogans, $1 10@$1 75; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, $1@$1 50; Youths', 70c.@$1 12½; Men's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 75@$3; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2 25@$3 25; Boys' Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Youths', $1@$1 70; Women's Kip and Split Boots, $1 10@$1 75; Women's Calf Goat and Split Boots, $1 85@$2 37; Women's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 60@$1 85; Women's Calf, Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 75@$2 75; Women's Sewed Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses', $1 50@$2 25; Misses' Pegged, $1 25@$1 60; Children's Sewed, $1 16@$1 75; Children's Pegged, $90c.@$1 25; Ladies' City Made Gaiters, $2@$4; Ladies' Eastern Made, $1 25@$3; Misses' City Made, $1 90@$2 50; Misses' Eastern Made, $1@$1 55; Children's Gaiters and Fancy, 70c.@$2 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been actively sought after and firmer in price, at $12@$13 for Common Hard; $16@$17 for Croton, and $50 for Philadelphia ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand, including Adamantine, (light weights,) at 22½c.@23c.; Sperm at 40c. for plain and 50c. for patent, ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Is in fair demand at $1 75 for Rosendale, ℘ bbl.

COAL—Is quiet and rather heavy at $6@$8 75 for Anthracite, ℘ ton. Foreign is scarce and nominal. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The quantity of Anthracite sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad this week is 58,925 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal 22,304 tons; total, 81,304 tons—a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year, of 19,229 tons. The trade in the early part of the week showed a little more activity than usual, and the prospects for a steady improvement appeared quite favorable; but this continued only for a few days, and it is now as much depressed as ever. The shipments from the Schuylkill region, however, have materially increased in consequence of a heavy reduction of wages, to which the operatives submitted in some localities, and which enables many operators resuming who had heretofore been idle. We understand that the New-York market still continues very dull, and it is thought more so now than at any time heretofore. In White Ash Coal there is nothing doing, and very little in Red Ash, except at ruinous prices to the producer. No improvement is anticipated before the close of the season. Coastwise freights from Port Richmond to Boston, and several other Eastern ports have advanced about 25c. ℘ ton, owing to the scarcity of vessels this week. Prices of coal still continue unchanged; $5 25@$5 50 for White Ash; $5 50@$6 for Red Ash, and $5 66@$5 75 for Bituminous (or Broad Top,) as to quality, on board of vessel." The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, reports: "The quantity sent by railroad this week is 58,889.10; by canal, 22,304; for the week, 81,203.10 tons, against 111,011 tons for the corresponding week last year. Loss 29,807 tons. The trade sums up this week as follows, as compared with last year:

	1865. Week.	1865. Total.	1866. Week.	1866. Total.	In. & D.
P. & R. R. R.	77,484	2,357,050	58,900	3,028,435	671,385
Schuylkill Canal	33,527	769,347	22,304	1,069,643	300,287
L. Valley R. R.	40,582	1,168,942	26,321	1,495,734	326,802
Lehigh Canal	31,377	667,140	29,7.9	835,685	168,545
Scranton South	20,018	510,629	21,619	839,709	329,080
Scranton North	11,136	157,787	8,558	334,720	176,933
Penn. C. Co.					
By Railroad	16,384	381,356	18,176	336,446	d44,910
By Canal	2,334	27,155	707	20,517	d6,638
Delaware & Hud.	27,060	524,027	29,512	1,070,940	546,913
Wyoming South	......	169,324	......	383,138	213,814
Wyoming North	......	......	......	87,721	87,721
Shamokin	6,900	340,527	7,346	447,213	106,685
Treverton	266	18,901	940	43,216	24,316
Short Mount	......	44,855	......	78,468	33,613
Franklin County	......	38,625	......	32,747	d5,878
Broad Top	......	236,208	......	212,319	d23,889
Total	267,088	7,421,873	224,152	10,316,651	

COFFEE—Is held firmly, but is quiet, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Opened tamely at former rates, but closed more firmly, on a more active demand from spinners and speculators, and to some extent from export buyers. Middling grades ranged from 38c.@42c., closing at 39c.@42c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,300 bales, against receipts of 2,705 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	27,720
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	55,518
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	487,662
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Oct. 1	4,114
Exports since Sept.	25,588
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	337,825
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 12, 1866	65,000

DRY GOODS—The *Dry Goods Exchange* report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24c.; Appleton, 23c.; Bedford, 15½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c.; James, 30c.; Blackstone, 29c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Richmond, 19c.; Amoskeag, 18½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail unchanged. Meyers' I X L, 1½ inch tapes, 50c. to 75c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 150, $2 50; do. No. 250, $30. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 20 enameled, French enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuff, $50, less 30 ℘ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag, A C A, 62½c.; do. A, 46c.; do. B, 41c. Denims—York, 46½c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 27½c.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS.—The demand for Drugs and Dyes has been at buoyant rates; and for Dye Woods limited at unchanged figures.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive at 70c.@82½c. for very good to choice Live Geese, ℘ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are very quiet at $3 50@$3 55, for No. 1 Canton ℘ box.

FISH.—All kinds have been inactive at about former rates, including dry Cod at $7 50@$8 37½; No. 1 Mackerel at $20@$22; No. 2 at $18@$19 50; No. 3 at $14@$14 50, ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $5@$9 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 60c. for scaled, and 50c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand at previous rates.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties are offering more freely at drooping prices, but the demand is limited. We quote Layer Raisins at $4 60@$4 65, and Bunch Raisins at $4 15@$4 25 ℘ box. Currants 14½c.@15c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand at a further improvement of 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl., the market closing, however, rather less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 17,[illegible] bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 70@$11; very poor to good old Extra State at $[illegible]; common to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $11 15@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 15@$12 65 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 70	@$11 00
Extra State	9 60	@12 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 15	@12 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 65	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 80	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@18 00

Southern Flour is in light supply and held very firmly, but is inactive. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., in lots, at $12 30@$13 70 for poor to good, and $13 75@$16 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand, in lots, at Superfine at $6 70@$7 90 ℘ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is less plenty and in active request at $5 20@$5 25 for Western, $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey, $5 35 for City, $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant and has been quoted up 1c.@3c. ℘ bushel, with a fair milling demand. Sales, since our last, 53,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, poor to good ordinary, at $2 20@$2 35; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 30; and Amber State at $3@$3 05, chiefly at $3 02½ ℘ bushel. Corn has been in good request, partly on speculation, at firmer but irregular prices. Some export purchases were also reported. Sales since our last, 194,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 05½ for inferior; $1 06@$1 08 chiefly at $1 07 afloat, and $1 05½@$1 07, chiefly at $1 06@$1 06½ in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 09 for Yellow Western, and $1 10 for fair White do. ℘ bushel. Oats have been in fair request and firm in price, including Chicago at 59c.@63c.; Milwaukee at 61c.@63c.; State at 64c.@65c. ℘ bushel. Sales 59,000 bushels. Rye has been less plenty and in demand at buoyant rates. Sales 15,200 bushels, including old Western at $1 20; and new do. at $1 26; new State at $1 35, ℘ bushel. Barley has been quite active and decidedly firmer. Sales 91,000 bushels at $1 34@$1 35 for Canada West; and $1 20@$1 25 for State ℘ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 40@$1 50 ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING.—Continue inactive and depressed at 25½c.@26c. for the former, and 31½c.@32c. for the latter.

HAY—North River bale is scarce and in fair request at $1@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 60 for local use ℘ 100 lbs. Straw 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—The main inquiry has been for Manilla, which has been freely purchased at 10½c.@10⅞c. in gold, now held at 10⅞c.@11c., gold, ℘ lb. Other kinds are inactive, including American at $287 50@$290 for Undressed and $370@$375 for Dressed, ℘ ton.

INDIGO—A moderate business is being transacted in the principal kinds at unchanged quotations.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and in demand, being now quoted at $4@4 15 ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is less plenty, and is in fair demand at $1 70 for common, and $2 10 for lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been less freely offered, and has been quoted firmer, but the demand has not been urgent.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 60c.; Cuba at 45c.@57½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in good demand, at buoyant prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 86c.@90c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $6@$6 25; Resin at $5 37½@$13 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 52@$1 58 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request at 22c.@22½c. for Crude; 37c.@41c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@57c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork is in less active request, but is quoted higher. Other kinds are very dull. Sales since our last, 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $33 95@$34 10 for new Mess, closing at $34, cash; $31 25@$31 50 for one year old Mess, and $29 50@$29 75 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. new Mess for forward delivery, including October, sellers' option, $34; all November, seller, $30 75; all year, seller, at $28 75; and January, seller, $27 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; sales 140 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand at 15½c.@15⅝c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16⅝c. for short rib, ℘ lb.; sales 225 boxes. Lard is unchanged; sales since our last, 400 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 15c.@17c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 340 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams continue in limited demand at $45@$48 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs rule quiet and depressed at 12½c. for heavy, and 12⅞c. for light, ℘ lb. Butter is in slack request at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 6c.@18c. ℘ lb. We quote;

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Is inactive at $9 50@$10 for Rangoon, and $13 50@$14 for Carolina ℘ lb.

SALT—Is in very moderate supply and demand, including Liverpool ground at $1 90@$1 95, and fine at $2 55@$2 75 (in gold) ℘ sack; Turk's Island at 47c. ℘ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Is inactive at 9¼c.@9½c. for crude, and 16⅜c.@17c. for refined ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy are steady, but inactive. Flax is in request and firm. We quote: Clover at 13½c.@14c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax at $3 20@$3 40; and Timothy at $3 25@$3 75 ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in fair request, including Castile at 19c.@19½c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held, including Cassia at 44½c., gold; Ginger, 21c.@23c., currency; Mace, 92½c.@94c., gold; No. 1 Nutmegs, 92½c.@95c., gold; Pepper, 21½c.@21¾c., gold; Pimento, 20c.@20½c., gold; Cloves, 28c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, but have not been in much request. Sales since our last 670 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@12⅞c., and 450 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 15c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 91,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12⅝c., and 47,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been more sought after at steady prices, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ℘ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ℘ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 45@$1 60; extra fine to finest, $1 75@$2 ℘ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 60c.@70c.; superior to fine, 75c.@80.; extra fine to finest, 85c.@95c. ℘ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@96c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 15 ℘ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ℘ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 25@1 50 ℘ lb. Orange Pecco—Common to fine, 70c.@$1 80 ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 170 bls., in bond, at 40c.@41c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 3,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer at 4d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow 7,000 bushels Barley, by steamer, at 4d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 22.

FLOUR firm; 1,000 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 25@$12 50 for red Winter; $14 25 for double extra Western. WHEAT firm; sales 40,000 bushels, including 28,000 bushels Spring on the spot on private terms; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $2 20 ℘ bushel. CORN firm; moderate trade; 4,000 bushels at 95c.@96c. for No. 1, closing quiet and less firm after New-York second report: OATS—14,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, 22c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. PORK, $33 50@$34. LARD, 17½c.@18c. WHISKEY, $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS are firm, with but few engagements, carriers asking to New-York 19c. for Wheat and 16c. for Corn. RECEIPTS FOR LAST 48 HOURS—14,840 bbls. Flour, 673,874 bushels Grain, viz.: 137,244 bushels Wheat, 176,887 bushels Corn; 99,016 bushels Oats; 152,817 bushels Barley; 8,000 bushels Rye. EXPORTS FOR THE LAST 48 HOURS—5,450 bbls. Flour, 45,990 bushels Wheat; 87,400 bushels Corn; 4,830 bushels Oats, 95,400 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 22.

WHEAT very firm; Red sold at $3 10@$3 15 ℘ bushel. White CORN, $1 15 ℘ bushel; Yellow do., $1 10 ℘ bushel. OATS dull and drooping. FLOUR is steady; Western is scarce. PORK, $34 50. LARD nominal. GROCERIES inactive. SEEDS firm. Clover, $8 75@$8 87½ ℘ bushel. WHISKY dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 22.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 40c.@45c. CLOVER SEED, $7 50@$8; Timothy, $3 62½; Flaxseed, $3 20; FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; Red, $2 10@$2 15; White, $2 20@$2 35; RYE $1 30@$1 37; CORN firm; Yellow, $1 15; Mixed Western, $1 13. OATS, 60c. PORK—Mess, $34 50@$35. WHISKY steady; Pennsylvania, 41c.; Ohio, 43c.@44c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A CHEAP PONY PHAETON AND harness. Address, with lowest price, T. H. B., No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, *adopted and aided by the* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS
AT GAYNOR'S,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The largest and most elegant assortment in the United States.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

BLACK SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.
BLACK SILK EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
WHITE MUSLIN EMBROIDERED, TUCKED AND FLOUNCED SKIRTS.
THE NEW SHAPE FRENCH SKIRT,
The only genuine in the City, at extremely low prices.
AT GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,
WORSTED REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.
Decorating done by the best workmen.

CARPETINGS.
Just received per steamer, a large assortment of
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.
ALSO,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, &c.
E. F. MANY & CO.,
No. 6 4th-av.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Extra fine felt, beaver and straw goods.
Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.
Mark the address,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
NEW STYLES.
Velvets, ribbons, lace and embroideries at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MERINOES, POPLINS, REPS, PLAIDS,
Delaines, Chashmeres, Winceys, Alpacas, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
And UPHOLSTERY GOODS of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
MATS, RODS and FIXTURES. Also,
WINDOW SHADES
and House-furnishing Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

RICH SILKS, SILK ROBES,
Moire antiques, Satins, Plain Colored, Black, Striped and Plaid Silks, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Under Clothing, Children's Suits, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE,)
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
Elegant Fall goods now opening, as follows:
Paris coutelle corsets for ladies and misses, woven corsets, fancy balmoral skirts, small walking skirts, gabriell train skirts. All of the latest Paris styles.
Mrs. Gaynor imports her own goods direct and of her own selection in Paris, and is enabled to sell superior goods at very low prices.
Mrs. Gaynor attends personally at this upper store, where orders are made with great accuracy.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

ATTENTION—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having any cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., to dispose of can obtain the utmost value in cash for them, as I must have those articles for Western markets. Call or address a note to Mr. or Mrs. H., No. 184 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We beg to inform our customers and the public that we are now prepared to offer for their inspection, whether they want to buy or not,
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
consisting of every variety of the most elegant goods and newest shapes that Paris can produce.
Being the largest importer of these goods in the United States,
WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL THEM
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
Also, misses' corsets and skirts.
Corsets and skirts made to order.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

MOURNING GOODS.
SOME REAL BARGAINS.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

W. K. PEYTON
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
invites special attention TO THE FOLLOWING
BARGAINS
purchased at auction,
which will be offered for sale on MONDAY, Oct. 22:
LUPIN'S 5-4 FRENCH MERINOES, only $1, worth $1 50 per yard.
LUPIN'S 6-4 FRENCH MERINOES, only $1 25 worth $1 87½ per yard.
LUPIN'S PLAIN POPEPLINES, only $1, worth $1 50 per yard.
LUPIN'S ALL WOOL DELAINES at 40c., 44c. and 50c. per yard.
LUPIN'S BLACK BOMBAZINES at $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
EXTRA FINE 6-4 PLAIN CASHMERES, only 50c., worth 80c.
DOUBLE TWILLED 6-4 THIBET CLOTHS, only 60c., worth 90c.
FINE MOHAIR CHECKS, only 37½c., worth 62½c.
FANCY ALPACA PLAIDS, only 25c., 30c. and 35c.

BLANKETS, BEDDING,
COMFORTABLES.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We have in STORE a very large
STOCK OF BLANKETS,
consisting in part of the following
FINE, CRIB, BERTH and 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 SIZES,
that we are offering at exceedingly LOW PRICES, altogether COMPRISING ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS and of every DESIRABLE STYLE in MARKET, from the COMMONEST to the very BEST QUALITY. Also BROWN and BLUE GRAY of all the VARIOUS SIZES and WEIGHTS. Those who are in want of BLANKETS will find it to their advantage to examine our
IMMENSE STOCK AND PRICES
before purchasing elsewhere.
FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES,
and material by the yard.
TABLE DAMASK, DOYLIES, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., &c.

IRON FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, CRIB CRADLES, HAT-STANDS, STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.
FEATHERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR CUStomers and the public to our magnificent new stock of FRENCH MERINOES, POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, TARTAN PLAIDS, LLAMAS, KNICKERBOCKER WINCEYS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, DELAINES, &c.
Also,
An immense stock of low and medium-priced DRESS GOODS, purchased at auction, very much less than the original cost of the goods, and ranging in price from 25c. to 44d. per yard. In our
MOURNING DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
will be found a complete assortment of deep and half-mourning goods. Our prices will be found very much lower than those charged on Broadway or in regular mourning stores.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
VERY CHEAP FROM AUCTION.
Heavy Gro' De Rhines, brilliant lustre, only $1 50 per yd.
Heavy Gro' Grain Silks, without lustre, at $1 62½ to $2.
Plain Silks, all the new colors, at $1 50 and $1 75.
Heavy and Wide Plain Taffetas, new colors, at $2, $2 25 and $2 50.
Evening Silks, very handsome, at less than gold cost.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
Paris and Vienna Broche, Cashmere and Chene Laine Shawls, long and square.
Open centre and pale border India Cashmere and Paris long Shawls, long and square.
Scotch and Berlin Wool Shawls, long and square.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BALMORAL SKIRTS! BALMORAL SKIRTS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
3 cases of Balmorals, newest colors, only $2 each.
2 cases very handsome Balmorals, only $2 50, worth $4.
150 very rich silk striped skirts, at $3 to $5 each.
ALSO,
Balmoral Skirting in great variety of styles.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
"Our prices are nearly as low as before the war."
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, ONLY $3 50 PER PAIR.
FINER QUALITY BLANKETS, ONLY $4 25 PER PAIR.
SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS, ONLY $5 50 PER PAIR.
Real Rose Blankets, from $6 75 to $9 50 per pair.
Fine Horse Blankets, very strong, only $5, worth $7.
For sale at wholesale and retail by
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
Double and Twist Cassimeres, for boys' suits, only 50c. per yard.
Very handsome styles Cassimeres, all wool, at 75c. per yard.
Fancy Mixed Cassimeres, new styles, only $1 per yard.
Heavy All-wool, Double-chain Cassimeres, at $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
Ladies' All-wool Cloaking Cloths, at $1 50 per yard.
Waterproof Cloakings, at $1 25, $1 37½, and $1 50 per yard.
ALSO,
Rich Chinchilla and Velvet Beaver Cloaking in all the fashionable colors, very cheap.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 6th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOS IN NEW COLORS,
LINSEY WOOLSEYS, AND OTHER STYLES OF FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
WILL BE OFFERED, DURING THIS WEEK,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART, & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
UNDER A HEAVY PRESSURE.
IMMENSE DECLINE IN PRICES.
GOOD BLAKETS, $1 50 FORMER PRICE, $3.
BETTER QUALITY, $2. FORMER PRICE, $4.
HEAVY BLANKETS, $2 50, FORMER PRICE, $4 50.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3, FORMER PRICE, $5.
EXTRA ALL WOOL, $4, $5, $6, and $8.
The decline in blankets has been very great.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c., FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c., FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c., FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 5c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain; Laughing Gas fresh daily; pivot teeth $1; beautiful set on silver $10; operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

RUPTURED PERSONS CAN FIND THE best Truss in the world at the office of the

NATIONAL TRUSS COMPANY

NO. 173 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 19.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. GARDNER, Principals.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Institution endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks, $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., No. 756 BROADWAY.—NOTICE.—All who enter their names prior to Nov. 1, for term beginning on that day, will be received at a reduction of nearly one-half. For particulars see circulars. Pupils may commence immediately.

AT $20, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC AND BOOK-KEEPING—Lessons unlimited, $20; algebra, geometry, spelling, $5 each; ladies writing lessons, $2; No. 62 Bowery, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite Hall. From Gov. King—"Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

TWO MORE PUPILS WANTED IN A small boarding school, 50 miles from New-York, where a mother's care and the comforts of home are bestowed; terms very reasonable, and best of City reference given. Address, for one week, TEACHER, No. 4 2d-st., N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INSTRUCTOR in a private family or in a select school: instruction given in the classics, history and English composition; references excellent. Address Box No. 1,826 New-York Post-office.

TO LADIES WHOSE EARLY EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—A young lady would give private instruction to such as have not had early advantages. Apply at No. 268 West 21st-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY. — THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO GIVE private instruction either in the Classics or in the English branches. Address M. D. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

LESSONS IN DRAWING AND OIL painting from the antique still life and living model, by a lady, in her own studio. Address L. M. B., Station D.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING English branches and drawing desires a few more pupils; satisfactory reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF MODERATE INCOME wishes to be usefully employed; will teach in a family a limited time for her board. Should this meet the wishes of any person address M. S. MITCHELL, Yorkville Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 79 Station D.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches; hours from 3 to 5 P. M.; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement. The English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Station D.

A LADY OF THOROUGH ABILITY DESIRES to teach drawing and oil painting in a school. Address A. NEALE, Station D.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000. Characters by John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, W. H. Norton, J. C. Williamson, Geo. Browne, T. Graham, Caslin, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SPITFIRE and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT and RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, French Opera. LE CHALET and LES NOCES DE JEANETTE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, JESSE BROWN and CAPTAIN KYD. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DREAM OF DESTINY and IRELAND AND AMERICA.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, RICHARD III. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By the Cable we have dates to yesterday. The news is meagre. Ever-faithful Spain, it is said, has announced her intention to uphold the temporal power of the Pope after the French troops are withdrawn from Rome. Francis Joseph, in evident solicitude for Maximilian, has sent a steamer to Mexico—whether to bring the would-be Emperor of Mexico home is not stated. The United States holiday fleet, having got through with Russia and the Czar, is now at Hamburg.

By the *China*, at Halifax, we have dates to the 14th. France advises Spain to apologize to England for seizing the steamer *Tornado*. The Jamaica Committee want a contribution of £10,000 to prosecute Gov. Eyre. The Canadian Confederation delegates have been banqueted by the British North American Association. Napoleon still lingered at Biarritz. The treaty of peace having been duly ratified, the Italians now occupy the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. All political prisoners at Venice were released on the 11th inst. Many arrests had been made at Palermo of persons concerned in the late riots. Admiral Persano is under trial before the Italian Senate. The Austrian Emperor is going on a tour through Bohemia. The Hungarian Diet is to be convoked and a Ministry formed. Austria, in deference to the request of Prussia, has released all the members of the Prusso-Hungarian legion heretofore held prisoners. The Candian insurrection is said to be less formidable, and there are rumors that the insurgents offer to negotiate. There were 30,000 Turkish troops in Epirus and Thessaly.

GENERAL NEWS.

Since the fire at Portland on July 4, there have been between six and seven hundred buildings erected, including fifteen three-story brick and granite blocks, containing in all twenty-four stores. The total contributions received by Mayor Stevens of Portland for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, lack but $12,000 of half a million. A donation of $1,500 was received from Lowell last week, making the whole amount from that city $5,000. So far from Quebec having been more generous in proportion to her population than New-York, the Portland *Press* says that they have never received a dollar in money or in any other form from that city.

The Police Commissioners of Baltimore appeared by counsel yesterday before Gov. Swann at Annapolis, in response to the Governor's order. They contended that the Governor had no right to put them on trial, at the same time making explicit denial of the charges brought against them, though neither party receded from their position. The trial was, however, postponed until Friday next. It is reported that the members of the Governor's staff have resigned.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky, reports that disagreements have arisen between the planters and freedmen in regard to the quantity and value of the crops where freedmen have been interested in a share of the crops. It is recommended that hereafter their contracts stipulate for money wages. Bands of regulators continue to harass the freedmen; but, on the whole, there has been a marked decrease of outrages committed on them.

On the 15th inst., Benjamin Warfield, Esq., a wealthy and highly respected citizen of Lexington, Ky., was shot and killed by Horace Armant, in the office of the Broadway Hotel. Mr. Warfield belonged to one of the oldest families of central Kentucky, was an extensive farmer, and at the time of his death was engaged also in a large wholesale grocery business in Lexington.

Last week, at Chicago, a man and his wife died of cholera without any attendant except a child seven years of age. Several hours after their decease they were discovered by the Police. Sitting on the floor, in one corner was the little boy who had passed the night in solitude and sorrow, frightened by the solemnity of the scene, but unconscious of his great loss.

Col. Standish Barry, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States, died at his residence in Newport, Herkimer County, N. Y., on the 20th inst., in the 70th year of his age. On Sunday a meeting of the employes of the Department was held at Washington, and appropriate resolutions of respect adopted. An elder brother of Col. Barry, Mr. John L. Barry, died in Baltimore on Friday last.

A serious disturbance occurred at Hagerstown, Md., on Saturday evening, during a political meeting held by Conservative Union citizens. The proceedings were interrupted and a fight ensued, resulting in the death of [illegible] and injuries to several others.

Of the land scrip donated to the State of Ohio for the endowment of an agricultural college, upward of 150,000 acres have already been sold, realizing a minimum price of fifty-three cents per acre.

On the new docket for the present term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine there are twenty-one libels for divorce. Fourteen of them are petitioned for by wives and seven by husbands.

The Nemasket cotton mill in Middleborough, Mass., caught fire Wednesday, from some hard substance running into the picker, and was damaged to the amount of $3,000.

W. Webster's shoe tool factory in the Factory Village, North Bridgewater, Mass., was burned on the night of the 19th inst. Loss $2,500.

LOCAL NEWS.

Another of the numerous cases now pending, or about to be commenced, in the Courts of this City, and involving highly important questions growing out of the late rebellion, was argued yesterday before Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court. Robert Eager has sued one Lemuel Hayward on a promissory note made some time ago when the parties were residents of Texas. The defence to the note is, that it was given for a loan of Confederate money, which was worth nothing, and was, moreover, issued in violation of United States law, and of public policy. Hence the note is claimed to be void for want of consideration. The plaintiff moved to strike out this answer, on the ground that at the time the note was given Confederate money was worth something. The Court took the papers. The decision of the motion is awaited with much interest, for the reason that there are many cases of a similar nature.

An action of considerable importance, which has already been reported in our columns several times, was brought on for trial yesterday before Mr. Justice Daniels, in the Supreme Court Special Term. It is entitled the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company *vs.* John Kerr and others, and involves the question as to the right of the Seventh and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies to run their cars on the track in West Broadway, alleged to be the sole property of the Sixth Avenue Company. By agreement the other companies were to have the privilege of running their cars on the track. The question as to the compensation to be paid for the use of the road is involved. The trial is not concluded.

The divorce suit of Bishop *vs.* Bishop was up again before the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Bishop now seeks to obtain alimony from her husband, who is defendant, during the pendency of the action. She produced affidavits to show that he is worth near $100,000, and that his annual income is at least $10,000. On the other hand, the husband says the wife has injured him greatly in his business of late, by the publication of cards in certain papers, and that his business is now not more than from $2,500 to $3,500 per annum. The decision of the Court was reserved.

A verdict of $216 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., held by Justice Davis, in an action entitled August Oger *vs.* Linderstrath & Klohr. The latter are the proprietors of a German emigrant hotel in Morris-street, and the plaintiff was their guest. To secure the payment of his hotel bill, he left a quantity of baggage with them for a few days, and when he returned he paid his bill and demanded his baggage. The Jury, by their verdict, declared the hotel proprietors were guilty of negligence, in taking care of the plaintiff's property.

Coroner Naumann held an *ante mortem* examination, yesterday, in the case of the pistol affray at the Broadway Concert Saloon. The statements of Louis Lambert, the wounded man, and John W. Blair, the prisoner, were taken, when the jury rendered a verdict holding Blair responsible for the act. He will be required to furnish bail in the sum of $5,000 to await results. Lambert is still in a critical condition.

Detective Tiemann arrived in town yesterday, with a prisoner whom he arrested in Florida, accused of having committed the Greenwich Insurance Company burglary in July last. The name of the prisoner is withheld for the present.

The case of James Wright, charged with grand larceny, was continued in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The case was closed for the prosecution, and several witnesses were examined for the defence. The case will be concluded to-day.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by Justice Clerke, at Special Term, in the suit of Anna E. Kuhlman *vs.* Dedrick Kuhlman. The custody of the child has been awarded to the plaintiff.

Major-Gen. Howard delivered a lecture on "Our Christian Duty to the South" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the audience was not large.

Gold fell to 145⅝@145⅞ yesterday morning, but on a subsequent advance in Exchange to 109½, the price returned to 146¼ per cent. Money worked easy; the funds steady, and the railway market at the Stock Exchange upward and buoyant.

A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of domestic produce at firmer prices. Foreign merchandise was quiet. Freights were dull.

The prices of the different grades of beef are declining. Trade dragged heavily, yesterday, at the National Drove Yards. Many of the very best droves of beeves were sold at 16c. ℔ lb., net weight, which would have brought 18c. ℔ lb. two weeks ago. The arrivals at the live stock yards are heavy for the weekly supply. The number of choice beef cattle is comparatively small, while second and third-rate animals are offered in large numbers. The trade in milch cows remains unchanged. Calves are inquired for less frequently than last week, and prices are drooping a trifle, although fat calves sell extremely well, considering the state of the other markets. The supply of sheep is heavy for the week, with rather slow sales and prices tending downward, except for the very choicest lots of well-fattened sheep. The receipts of live hogs have been increasing every week for several weeks past, and the arrivals are now heavy with slow sales and a downward tendency in prices. Should butchers combine to take advantage of the market, the prices of all kinds of meat must come down to the proper figures. The prices have ruled high for a long time.

A Caution.

We hear complaints frequently that a person representing himself as a Reporter of the Times solicits money from the unwary either for the purpose of publishing or suppressing reports. We beg the public to understand that such representations can only be made by a swindler. No Reporter of the Times is permitted to receive money for any purpose whatever on account of his connection with this journal, and a great favor will be conferred upon the proprietors of the Times by handing over to the first policeman any person who attempts to obtain money by calling himself an employe of the Times.

Politics in New-York.—There is less of effervescence and less of what might be called external intensity in State politics at this time than has appeared in any other of the States in which there have been, or in which there are to be, elections this Fall. And we have taken occasion once or twice to express our pleasure in the fact that the party discussions are of a more temperate character than those of former times, or in other States at this time. But at the same time we must say that we have hardly ever known a political campaign in which there has been a deeper or broader current of feeling among the people as to the issues at stake, or a more general determination with men of all parties to perform their political duties than at this crisis. These feelings have been greatly deepened within the last week or ten days. This has shown itself in this City especially by the extraordinary registration of voters which has been going on, and which is still in progress, and also by the unusual number of foreign-born citizens who are completing their naturalization. We believe that throughout all the cities of the State, the interest will hardly be any less deep than it is in this metropolis. The spirit of New-York will be felt in all our borders, and will everywhere work to the same results that it produces here. Some of our Republican neighbors seem to be very much exercised about the political prospect in this City, and appear to be afraid of the results of the heavy registration. We can have no fears in the matter. We rejoice exceedingly to see all classes of our citizens exhibiting such a deep interest in public affairs. We only ask each man to vote according to convictions which he has intelligently reached, and by the light of those great constitutional principles which lie at the basis of our Union, and which guarantee equal rights to all the States and to all the citizens of every State. We have too often tried to excite the interest of all classes of our citizens in public affairs to shrink when they are as deeply aroused as they are now. In conclusion, we say, let every citizen who has not registered himself see that he do so at once; and let every man whose naturalization papers are not perfect, see that they be perfected without delay. Furthermore, let every registered voter who knows of an unregistered fellow-citizen try to get him to register immediately. And let every naturalized citizen of foreign birth, who knows of a citizen as yet inchoate, try to induce him to rise as soon as possible to the full character and rights of republican citizenship.

Indications of Danger.

From one great source of peril consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion the country has escaped with an ease that reflects honor upon the American people. The disbandment of the armies and the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the pursuits of peaceful lite, produced none of the difficulties which the most hopeful considered probable. Beyond this, danger was not apprehended. With the rebellion ended and the armed men on both sides dispersed, no fears were felt as to the constitutional process of restoring the Union.

Events have not harmonized with these anticipations. Where trouble was feared, none occurred. Where smooth-sailing was looked forward to, the most serious embarrassments have been presented. The gallant fellows who bore the flag of the Union to victory did not, after all, complete the restoration of national unity. Their suppression of the rebellion was but a preliminary to a renewal of the conflict in another shape. Where the soldiers left off, the politicians began. And to-day, after eighteen months of nominal peace, we are without the guarantees of the real, enduring quiet which the war was supposed to have secured.

If the delay and the uncertainty incident to it concerned only the politicians, the people generally might safely keep on their way and exercise no thought about it. Or if the delay merely affected industrial and commercial interests, disturbing ledger-balances or impeding local development, it might be submitted to as a loss which future activity would soon overcome. Unfortunately, however, evils of another character are experienced. The non-restoration of the Union jeopardizes all business, and infuses into all enterprises more or less of the nature of gambling. Worse still. It furnishes an opportunity for agitation which partisan adventurers are turning to account. It affords a pretext for subjecting the work of restoration to discussions and influences which would be powerless were restoration completed. It enables bad, unprincipled men to excite the passions of the fanatical and the ill-informed, and to organize resistance to the only form of restoration which was thought of during the war.

The effect is visible everywhere. The restoration which eighteen months ago would have been accepted as a matter of course, is at this moment resisted by Northern Radicals as an outrage that would justify another rebellion. Southern extremists are similarly disaffected, though for different reasons. The Radicals of the North denounce the proposed conditions of restoration as too lenient; the Southerners complain of them as too harsh and exacting. Discontent is cultivated on both sides. One threatens hanging, confiscation, destruction; the other passive, but dogged resistance. The two influences combined produce a peril to which the great majority of the people appear strangely indifferent.

The indications of danger multiply with a rapidity which would seem to render prolonged indifference impossible. The orator or journalist who should say that volcanic influences underlie the surface of the country, and may at any moment burst forth with a fury hardly inferior to that of the rebellion, would probably be accused of straining after effect. His metaphor would be objected to as extravagant and sensational. And yet it would not transcend the strict limits of truth. It would be the announcement of a danger the evidence of which exists on all sides.

What are the events now transpiring at Baltimore but the mutterings of a storm which will probably culminate in riot and bloodshed? The Mayor and Police Commissioners and the police, all bound in duty to respect and uphold the law, are banded together to defy it, to resist its application, and to constitute their partisan convenience and profit the standard of order and loyalty to the State of Maryland. The Governor is vested with lawful authority to hear complaints against the Commissioners, and if necessary to punish them by removal. Complaints are brought in due form before him, and these he cannot neglect. But the Commissioners refuse to recognize his authority, declare that they will appear only before a tribunal of their own choosing, and prepare by force of arms to maintain themselves in office. If wronged, the same law which makes the Governor their judge when the legislature is not in session, provides them means of redress; the law will sustain them in their offices if they are entitled to hold them; and justice might thus be secured without prejudice to the peace of the community. Why the difficulty then? Simply to promote the ends of the Radical faction. To do this, Baltimore has for days been placed on the verge of a bloody riot. There has been no waiting for the operation of the law; no token of reliance upon its power. As though conscious that the law is against them, the Commissioners, carrying out the Radical will, have from the first avowed a determination to rely exclusively upon brute force. A mob has been organized, disciplined and armed to maintain the Commissioners as against the law. And since the authority of the Govenor must be vindicated, if need be by force, no special faculty is required to comprehend the peril which threatens the peace of a populous city. One indiscreet act on either side may in an instant revive on the soil of Maryland the horrors of New-Orleans.

If such a catastrophe be averted, our thanks will not be due to the Radical [illegible] or their friends in neighboring cities. Not only in Baltimore, but in Washington and Philadelphia has there been a persistent effort to encourage the Commissioners in their defiant attitude, and to prepare the country for the beginning of another civil war. Appeals have been made to "Boys in Blue" to hold themselves ready to march into Baltimore to aid in resisting the authority of the law. In short, certain Radical leaders, having taken unto themselves a right to overrule the law, have busied themselves in doing all that is possible to evoke the mob spirit. If a new revolution be not inaugurated by riot at Baltimore, it will not be because prominent Radicals have not been willing to promote it.

Pass from Maryland to Louisiana, and we have another version of the same story. In Maryland a Conservative Governor is called upon to try and perchance remove Radical Commissioners. In Louisiana a Radical Governor talks of removing pro-rebel Sheriffs, and there, as in Maryland, preparations have been made to resist and defy the law. The Sheriffs are charged with neglecting or refusing to perform their duties when pro-rebel defendants are involved; and an armed organization has been formed to coöperate with them. They proclaim a purpose to fight rather than submit to removal; and lawless "Boys in Gray" throughout the State are appealed to for succor. Gov. Wells must recede or the Sheriffs must succumb, or a conflict is inevitable.

In both cases the animating spirit is the same. It is the spirit of lawless violence, working upon partizanship and passion, and creating excitements from which there seems but scanty chances of a peaceful escape.

The picture might be extended almost indefinitely. Its details differ according to the locality. But in more instances than we care now to enumerate, the volcanic elements to which we have adverted are at work. They are pregnant with danger, and the country ought not to be unmindful of their existence and their power.

Colored Conventions and Colored Ideas —Grave and Gay.

We observe that quite a number of State Conventions of the Colored people are being held in various sections of the country, East, West and South. Beside that in this State, which adjourned a few days ago, we have had them in Illinois, in Tennessee, and in North Carolina, with assemblages of lesser importance in other States. The North Carolina Convention was addressed by some politicians of eminence, among whom were Ex-Gov. Bragg and Gov. Worth, the latter of whom gave the blacks some excellent advice, and held out to them hopeful prospects in their new condition as freemen. The negroes made some complaints of the bad treatment which many of them received at the hands of white men, and of the failure of the local laws to furnish them sufficient protection; they also expressed their profound gratitude for the rights and privileges which had been conceded to them by the Government, and in an indirect but suggestive way put forth the idea that the principles of republicanism required the concession to them of the privilege of representation. The proceedings of the Convention, as a whole, were wise and moderate; and the North Carolina blacks have thus commended themselves to the respect of the country.

The Illinois Colored Convention, we are told, was a very important and exceedingly enthusiastic body. The black politicians of that State, however, seem to model themselves after their white brethren in the same locality. Every one knows what a fearful thing politics have become in Illinois. On the mention of politics, Illinoisians seem to *unbrain* themselves, fling their reason to the winds, and turn themselves into beings controlled entirely by an uncontrollable frenzy. Their faces become inflamed, their throats become volcanoes, their arms become unmanageable, and the thermometers which they carry in their hats rise to a hundred in the shade. They usually threaten to fight anything within reach, and the State is only saved from a universal and perpetual scrimmage by the fact that the energies of its people are exhausted in never-ending "blowing." Knowing the imitative nature of the African, we cannot but expect that the Illinois blacks will be seriously affected by the character of the white people among whom they live. Politics they only know as a matter for the fiercest rage and the loudest threats; and hence when we find them threatening to inaugurate another war and to "fight" for what they have been told are their rights, we cannot blame them as we do those who have had better opportunities of comprehending free institutions and the necessities of Republican politics. It gives us pleasure to commend some of the sentiments and ideas put forth in the address of the Convention and in its resolutions. The demand for the privilege of education is a just one, and we do not see how a State can continue to deny it to any man because of his color. When they "recommend to our (colored) people the propriety of getting an interest in the social scale, believing there is power in so doing," an idea is uttered which no man should lightly find fault with. When the "right to sit in the jury-box" is pronounced "essential to full citizenship," we have only a logical inference from a proposition held to be valid by those who especially arrogate to themselves the title of "advanced thinkers." And when, after this, they demand the right to vote as the "birthright of American citizens," they only use a phrase which has become incorporated with our political vocabulary. But there are two of the resolutions of the Convention which seem, by their position, to have been thought closely connected with each other, and in one, if not both of which we see the working of the intrinsic soul that dwells in the atmosphere of Illinois. These two resolutions we quote in full:

> *Resolved*, That, as a people whose characteristics are religious, we will continue to preach and pray, and, if necessary, *to fight against all laws making a difference on account of color, either in Church or State.*
>
> *Resolved*, That among the means to be adopted by the colored people of Illinois for insuring confidence from their white fellow-citizens, *is to form themselves into stock associations for raising cattle of all kinds*, thereby proving that we have the same pride and taste in enhancing the farming interests of the State as those who have and are still laboring for her future aggrandizement.

We have studied some time to establish the relationship, internal or external, between the belligerent and the bucolic resolution given above. We have struggled to find out how a Convention which with great heat and fury proposes to *fight* in such an off-hand style, and for such a sanctimonious purpose, can immediately after set forth a [illegible] for "insuring confidence" by "*raising cattle of all kinds*." But we can only reach even a faint comprehension of the matter—which we are sure would be utterly incomprehensible to the people of New-York—through the light that is reflected upon political affairs in Illinois by the newspapers of that State. Leaving out of view, however, the object sought to be achieved by the action urged in the second resolution, we must abstractly express our approval of the action itself. We should greatly rejoice to see any body of men, of any complexion, engaged earnestly in raising cattle; and we add our voice to that of the Convention in declaring that stock-associations, or even joint-stock associations, form excellent means for that purpose. But it now becomes our duty to protest against the first resolution, and to express our grief at the extent to which the spirit of the white citizens of Illinois has got possession of their colored brethren. The Convention wishes the blacks of the country "not only to pray but to fight against all laws making a difference on account of color either in Church or State." We ask the Convention, from the "religious" point of view which it holds, is not this bad advice? Why should our colored fellow-citizens of Illinois get up a war of such magnitude, for the sake of sitting in the same pews with white folks in church on Sunday, or for the sake of sitting in the same jury-boxes with them on the other days of the week? Have we not had fighting enough in this country already? And if they actually get up a war for the purposes that are suggested, will they not feel *humiliated* when they have gained the ends for which they will doubtless fight with such fierceness and determination? We advise them to discard the bad advice which has evidently been given them in this matter, and to devote their energies to the cause of education which their address so sensibly discusses.

The Colored Convention of the State of New-York, which met in Albany last week, was, on the whole, the most sensible body of the kind which has yet met, surpassing in some respects even the Colored Convention of Tennessee. Their address to their fellow-citizens throughout the State was temperate and intelligent, and in their moderate treatment of public questions they illustrated the difference that distinguishes the Conservative politics of the great State of New-York from the red-hot, bayonet-pointed politics of Illinois.

Broadway in Muddy Weather.

The officials who have charge of our street-watering arrangements ought to be better instructed in their duties. And if there is no one in the pay of the Corporation, equal to the duty of giving them such instruction, the best thing would probably be an appeal to the excellent and intelligent President of the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Yesterday must have been one of the saddest days in Mr. De Bergh's experience—if he had a chance of viewing Broadway from his office window. The trials and tumbles of passengers, aiming to cross the great thoroughfare; the sad and painful plight of the regiment of Zouaves, as they slid and sprawled from one greasy block of pavement to another; and more distressing than all the sickening struggles of the jaded stage horses as they tried to scrape for themselves a foothold and broke down, by scores, in the fearful effort—altogether formed a picture that must have been little less than horrifying even to people of the most ordinary sensibilities.

Now, we do not suppose that it comes at all within the *parview* of Mr. De Bergh's philanthropic labors to repave Broadway, either at the expense of his admirable Society, or of the Corporation. But some of the horrors and much of the disgrace which the present condition of that street entails upon both men and beasts, might be mitigated, if there were some one empowered to direct the persons in charge of the water-carts *when* and *how* they should set about their task. In muggy weather like that of yesterday there is no one with intelligence above that of a Common Councilman but knows that there is no necessity for taking any precautions to allay the dust in the streets, because on such days there is no dust. The humidity of the atmosphere makes dust simply impossible. What, then, is the effect of splashing water up and down all the main thoroughfares for several hours during the early part of the day? Why, the effect is simply to bring about a perfect lubrication of the pavement. Before mid-day every block of Russ, and every cobble-stone is more thoroughly greased than the car axles on the best managed railroad in the country. That is precisely what is gained to the pedestrians and to the poor dumb brute attached to the stage or heavy wagon, by watering the streets on a muggy day.

We grant that the lubricating process would to some extent go on in such weather, if the water-cart were locked up for the day. But the use of the cart aggravates the evil to a most serious extent, and reduces to a purely oleaginous fluid, deposits which would otherwise retain a certain gummy consistency.

Perhaps we are asking too much of Mr. De Bergh in suggesting that he should put himself in communication with some one of the innumerable horde of street officials on this subject. But it does occur to us, if he could only, after a few months' search, happen to light upon some one among them who would own to *any* responsibility in the matter, he might personally remonstrate with him to some advantage—the more so, as the suggested reform would not interfere with the vested rights of any Corporation official. Remonstrances addressed to City officials through the Press only reach that comparatively limited number of them who can read. Whatever is to be done with effect, therefore, we take it, had better be done by personal appeal.

Telegraph Companies and Newspaper Manufacture.—There comes a story from Boston that the Ocean Telegraph Company contemplate reforms in the transmission of intelligence by the Cable which will involve the publication of an inter-continental journal at each end of the line—or rather in London and New-York. The report is vague enough; but we infer that it is meant that all public news by that channel should be published daily under telegraphic management. It is difficult to regard such a proposal seriously. The scheme could bring no profit, even if it were attempted to be carried into effect. It would not interfere with the procurement by regular newspaper publishers of all the European telegraphic news they care, as a rule, to print. Those who can afford the luxury of one or more daily journals do not buy them merely to get a few scraps of disjointed foreign paragraphs. They buy them to get a condensed and intelligible view of what is going on in the City and country here at home. They buy them to enable them to follow the current of political discussion, in editorial articles, in sermons such as those of Mr. Beecher, and in week-day speeches and addresses at party gatherings. They buy them for their exact reports of financial and commercial affairs. They buy them for their advertisements. And when, to a fair and full record of each day's events in these several departments, they offer their readers in addition, the chance of intelligently surveying the more important transactions of the outside world—*that* is so much to the readers' gain. And in a great cosmopolitan city like New-York, the foreign correspondence of leading journals must take a wide range. But what it is important for telegraphers and all others who know nothing about the newspaper craft to learn is, that foreign intelligence cannot be made the basis of self-sustaining journals; that it is simply a supplementary and necessarily subordinate feature in them.

The Eastern Question.—If the London *Times* speaks for the British people and their Government, it appears all but certain that there will shortly be active intervention on the part of Russia, between the Turks and their Greek subjects. Discarding any sentimental regard for the insurgent cause, the English journal looks upon the condition of the Ottoman Empire as one so utterly hopeless that it would be altogether useless for Western Europe again to interpose for its salvation. Our cotemporary even goes the length of confessing that the Crimean war was a political, as it certainly was a military mistake—in fact that "it didn't pay." All that England now cares for from her own peculiar stand-point is, that the independence of Egypt should be secured. To this, there was so far from being any objection (if we rightly remember) when the "sick man's" case was broached to Sir Hamilton Seymour at St. Petersburgh, twelve years ago—that the Emperor Nicholas was content that England should take that fine bit of eastern property in trust—provided only she withdrew her objection to the Muscovite advance to the Bosphorus. There were, however, others to be consulted—at that period—before Egypt could be disposed of after any such summary fashion; and even if Russia and England were to come to a perfect understanding now, it is impossible to suppose that France would not assert her full influence not only in the disposition to be made of Egypt, but of the Greek Islands and of the Holy Places as well.

THE MORAL OF THE LATE POPULAR VERDICT.

Passing the Crisis Safely—A Mistake of the Democratic Party—Another of the Ultra Suffrage Men—The Influence of Conscientious Men—Peace and Prosperity Probable.

The Beeches, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

There are two classes of people who seem likely to mistake the late popular verdict, for want of discriminating between the different motives of the public mind. The first of these are the ultra partisans of the Democratic Party, who seem not to understand that there may be a decision of the majority in a nation, which depends rather on the conscience and the judgment, than mere partisanship. I have seen some paragraphs of a leading Democratic paper, which seem to regard the late election as the bursting of a thunder cloud, or the eruption of a volcano, whose lava is soon to roll over us and the last green thing in our political domain. Now this is simply a moral insanity. We are passing through a great crisis—a severe test of Republican institutions; but we are passing it safely. We have conquered victoriously on the battle field, and we are conquering as victoriously in the peaceful conflict of ballots. It will be one of the greatest mistakes to suppose it is a mere partisan victory. If ever there was a political contest in which conscience, judgment and the stern sense of public duty governed the public mind, this is one. There never was a case in which the religious sentiment and the moral convictions of the people were so much on one side. Is it not the greatest of all mistakes to account for such a conflict and such a victory by calling it the work of radicals and fanatics, and abolitionists and agrarians? This idle, superficial view of things, if persisted in, can only lead those who indulge in it to other conflicts and other defeats. This radical, fanatical party, (as rebels and copperheads call them,) contains the clearest headed, the most conscientious and consistent men in this country. How could it succeed if it did not? While Mr. Beecher announced himself in favor of Johnson's policy, and Dr. Cheever preached against the amendments to the Constitution, and Mr. Seward, Mr. Ewing and Mr. Stanbery, and hosts of others once honored by the Republican Party stood embittered against us, we, who were denounced as radicals, fanatics and revolutionists, calmly rallied the people to the great victory of principle, the defence of popular representation, and the maintenance of law over rebellion. Never before did the intelligence of the American people so vindicate itself; never before was the reserve force of moral sentiment so powerfully felt; never before was there more reason to hope for the perpetuity of republican government. We shall succeed in giving republics to the world, because, in the hour of severest trial, the people have proved capable of self-government. Now, is it not the greatest mistake to suppose all this a mere triumph of party? No. It is the triumph of the people, moved by the deepest convictions of moral justice and the warmest love of liberty and law. The Times is right when it says—"If the South, or the Administration, or the Democratic Party, are wise and prudent, they will accept this verdict of the people as final and permanent."

There is another class of people who seem to mistake the victories of war and of peace. The ultra school, of which Dr. Cheever is one, seem to think that when we have achieved victory we must force negro suffrage on the defeated people, and do not only what we have done for white people, but a great deal more, for we have not forced suffrage of any kind on any State. Their dogma is that a citizen has a right to vote, which, if true, will give the right of voting to every woman and youth in the land who can write a ballot, for they are all citizens, and all entitled to the protection of the Government. Their idea is that there is a natural right to vote, which is not true of any civil community on earth, and never can be true till we return to the barbarism of nature. Whether it is expedient to give such persons a right to vote, is altogether a different question. I may think so, or you may think so; but it is certainly not the question which was settled by the bullet in war, or the ballot in peace. We have conquered, in a battle for the Union, for human Freedom, and for equality before the law. What more can be asked? When before was half so much accomplished in any of the great conflicts of the world? It is a great mistake to risk what we have got, by asking for more than we can get. We can afford to rest upon our arms. With the success of the Amendments of the Constitution, the question of negro suffrage will be transferred to the late rebel States. If it is possible to be accomplished safely, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Cheever may rest satisfied the demagogues of the South will do it. The loss of thirty electoral votes on the Presidency is a loss they will hardly endure if they can help it. In any event, we shall proceed calmly to the ultimate settlement of all public questions, and the renewal of peaceful and friendly relations. If this cannot be, then woe to those who resist public opinion, or those who insist on useless agitation. You have stated one result of the elections so correctly in the Times that I repeat it here:

> "There is one thing upon which the people have made up their minds, and neither the President nor any other power can change it, and that is that the restoration of the Union shall not be intrusted to the men who tried to destroy it by war, nor to those who failed to resist that attempt by all the means in their power. This determination may not be logical, nor constitutional, nor strictly in accordance with the rights of States and sections; but it is instinctive and unconquerable. Once let it be distinctly understood that the Democratic Party is not to be restored to its old ascendency, and the people will be liberal, just and generous in their adjustment of all political differences; but so long as that point is left in doubt, they will be exacting and intolerant upon all. The late elections show that they intend to have guarantees upon that point first; and nothing is likely to be gained, in any quarter or by any party, by resisting and defying their will."

This is stated correctly, but you have not stated the whole of it. The men who have controlled and influenced the people in producing this result, are the most intelligent and conscientious people in this country, and they are resolved not merely that the organized party which produced the war and sympathized with traitors shall not prevail; and that the negro citizen shall have their rights; but, that no species of organized ultraism against the civil institutions of this country shall prevail. The great danger in such conflicts is, that the dominant party will mistake the triumph of principle, in a popular verdict, for the right to dommeer over the defeated party and ideas. Now it is a most fortunate thing for the Republican institutions of this country that we have this vast reserved force of intelligent, conscientious men. We are not, and never can be, a body of wild tumultous revolutionists, ready to put the imaginary rights of nature against the civil institutions of society. It will be well if ultra men of all sorts will take notice of that fact.

There is now a fair opportunity to restore the country to a happy and peaceful condition; but there are several conditions, first it is necessary that the South should accept the ultimatum offered them as a fair and moderate settlement of all great questions. It is equally necessary that President Johnson and his Cabinet should accept it also. They have proved utterly powerless in the present, and they will be bereft of what little power remains, if they do not at once harmonize with Congress. It will be necessary, also, that the Democratic Party on one hand and Mr. Phillips' school of ultraists on the other should understand that the people have settled the great problems of the day, and mean to keep them settled.

A letter from a distinguished gentleman of Indiana informs me that some of the Democratic leaders propose to give up their organization. It is their wisest course. Why keep this nation in turmoil by a useless agitation, when the coming years should be an era of peace, of prosperity, and of a glorious triumph for republican institutions? When such vast problems are determined, for whose benefit shall agitations be continued? A storm in which the vivid lightnings play amid the heavens is sometimes salutary. But does not God return to us the blue sky, the bright light, and the peaceful firmament? So I hope to see the storms of our agitated country followed by a beautiful period of happiness and security, and the great Republic standing out amid the tumultuous waves of revolution as the beacon light of the human race.

A Veteran Observer.

Our Nameless Friend.—About this season of the year, the Times is favored with a flood of communications from that prolific writer, Anonymous, giving untold quantities of advice as to our opinions and our course on questions of all sorts. These nameless effusions usually go into the basket unread; but now and then, just for amusement, we take the trouble to read some of them. Taking at random a half dozen, we find No. 1 to be a protest against a certain nomination, in which, after abusing us for not already denouncing it, the pleasant writer says he does not sign his name because he is certain that if he should be known, he would get his head broken. Dear, considerate fellow! But he has no objection to having *our* head broken. No. 2.—An indignant outburst about the conduct of four policemen who threatened to disperse a skylarking party, of whom the writer confesses to have been the most jovial, but withholds his name lest the officer should be "down upon him," whatever that may mean. No. 3.—A solemn voice of warning from "the prophet of the Lord," a condensed specimen of Millerism and Second Advent enthusiasm; the writer explaining that he is too diffident—or as he spells it, "difadient" to allow his name to be known, and by this grave omission destroying all the value of his important news. No. 4.—The screed of a school miss who wants us to pitch into a storekeeper on Broadway for passing a bad fifty cent bill upon her and "sassing" her when she remonstrated. Not being able to see how that should be any of our business, we respectfully toss the paper among the rejected. No. 5 is a growl from some heavy-fisted writer against crowding cars, with the name of conductor, number, &c., and a demand rather than a request that we should "give the fellow fits." But our irate correspondent (of no name) admits that he crowded into the car when it was already over-packed—his grievance is that others followed his example, and the conductor did not club them back. No. 6 and last of these specimens is from some smooth-spoken, self-constituted philanthropist, who has discovered a "distressing case of suffering" at No. 7,349 Fortieth-avenue—a mother and nineteen children naked and starving, and all that; the pith of it being that if The Times tacitly indorses the story, and calls for relief to be sent to so-and-so, such a number, such a street, it will be faithfully applied. The last phrase is doubtless true—the money would be faithfully applied to the correspondent's own use. It is almost useless to repeat for the thousandth time, that we utterly reject all such papers, unless in some very rare cases, where they cannot possibly have any important bearing, and all those who hope to use our columns for purposes they dare not themselves openly avow, are wasting ink and paper very foolishly.

The Quebec Fire.—We are requested to state that Caldwell Ashworth, Esq., Banker, No. 8 Wall-street, has kindly consented to receive and forward contributions. Persons charitably disposed cannot find an object more worthy than the relief of the unfortunates who are rendered homeless by this sad calamity.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—A very amusing piece, called "£100,000," was produced here last evening. It is from the pen of Mr. H. J. Byron—a gentleman already well known to the public. We lack the time to speak of the performance with due length and propriety. It will for the moment suffice to say that it was a success, and that the representation was in every way admirable. We shall return with pleasure to the subject on another occasion.

Gale on the Lakes.

Ogdensburgh, Monday, Oct. 22.

A heavy gale has been blowing here all day. Communication between this place and Prescott, C. W., has been shut off. The ferry boats have ceased to run on account of the gale. No disasters are yet reported on the lakes, although it is feared that there are some.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE.

The origin of the contest now going on in Baltimore between the Police Commissioners and the Radical Union men on the one hand and Gov. SWANN and the Conservative Southern element on the other, does not seem to be clearly understood outside the State of Maryland. Having taken some pains to hear both sides of the question, your correspondent is able to give the following facts: The amended Constitution of Maryland, adopted in 1864, disfranchises forever all who took arms in the rebellion, and makes it the joint duty of both Judges and Registers of Election to use all diligence to the end that the ballot shall be protected from prostitution by disloyal votes. The Registry Law of the same year was framed with especial reference to the practical disfranchisement of that class so numerous in all the Border States, who, while not engaging personally in the rebellion, yet gave it moral countenance and sympathy. To this end the law provided that each voter applying to be registered, must take a stringent oath of allegiance and swear that he would not only support the Constitution and laws of the State, but had never given aid or countenance to or openly expressed sympathy for the rebellion. It was believed this would practically purge the State of all disloyal influence at the first registry which took place in 1865. There were three registers for each voting precinct appointed by the Governor. The registry passed off without much excitement, the class who were precluded by the stringency of the oath generally not making any effort to place their names on the lists. In the City of Baltimore, something over ten thousand votes were registered, or about forty (40) per cent. of the total vote. At the second registration, which takes place this year and is now being perfected, the law only requires one register for each precinct, who is appointed by the Governor. This registry is not yet complete, and the Attorney-General for the State, at the request of Gov. SWANN, recently gave his opinion on the subject which was to the effect that, the registry not being complete, the judges of election in the recent municipal election in Baltimore could only be guided by the registry of last year. They pursued that course, and their action in that election is the immediate cause of the charges of official misconduct brought against the Police Commissioners. The chief point of conflict between the parties is this: Gov. SWANN and his friends claim that the registration is final; that a voter's name, having once been placed on the registry, it is conclusive as to his right to vote, and that the judges of election have no right to go behind the registry to inquire into the antecedents of any voter, or to question in the least his right to cast his ballot, but that they must receive it, irrespective of his previous record. On the other hand, the Radical Union men and the Police Commissioners hold that the registry is not conclusive, and they fall back on the provision of the State Constitution, which requires that both the registers and the judges of the election shall use all diligence to keep the ballot-box free from disloyal votes. They contend that this gives them a discretionary power to revise the registry by rejecting the votes of persons of known disloyalty, and in support of this view they adduce another provision of the Constitution, which provides that at the first election held after its adoption the judges shall require the oath of allegiance from every voter, and that at every subsequent election they may require it to be taken, thus leaving it entirely discretionary with them. They further assert that the registration now going on, owing to the fact that some of the Registers appointed by the Governor are men of known Southern sympathies, is simply a means of restoring the State to the hands of the disloyal party, because the registers do not scrutinize the applicants, but permit every one to register who will take the oath, no matter what his record may have been. Thus, through perjury and fraud, it is claimed the very objects of the registry law are defeated. There is no serious question about the registry anywhere in the State save in the City of Baltimore. The registry of the present year, though not quite complete, shows in that city something over 25,000 names. If the judges of election, who are appointed by and responsible to the Police Commissioners, exercise a discretionary power over the registry, the Conservative Party feel that there is no chance for them. From this Spring all the trouble in the municipal election just held, the old registry was used and the Conservatives let the election go by default, but on the action of the judges of election on that occasion they raise charges of official misconduct against the Police Commissioners. The chief of these charges was that the provision of the law requiring the presence of a box at each polling place for rejected votes was not complied with, but the Commissioners have already shown to the satisfaction of their opponents that they provided such boxes at every polling place, and that the failure to use them in some instances was a direlection of the Judges, for which they are responsible to the Commissioners. Other charges are made, but they are not of a serious character. Up to the recent election it was admitted on all hands that the Commissioners were doing their duty well, and that the city was well governed. There is no resisting the conclusion that had the election been conducted so as to suit those whom the Registry Law was intended to reach, there would have been no charges of official misconduct. Whatever question exists now, I am convinced, is more one of a legal character respecting the right of the Judges of election to scrutinize the ballots than one of mal-administration of duty by the Commissioners. Of the power of the Governor to remove the Commissioners for misconduct during the recess of the legislature, there can hardly be a reasonable doubt. The law on the subject is very plain, and seems to give the Governor full jurisdiction, but the Commissioners took high ground and maintain that while the Governor can remove, it can only be done after regular trial and conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction and record. The law says that they may be removed upon proof of official misconduct, but does not say how such misconduct shall be proven; but the best legal talent of the State is of the opinion that the Governor has absolute jurisdiction to hear and determine cases. There is much excitement still prevailing in Baltimore, though from developments yesterday and to-day it was believed that there would be no bloodshed. With reference to what transpired at Annapolis to-day, you will be posted from other sources. I can say with entire confidence that should matters come to the worst, and the Governor as the chief Executive call upon the President for assistance upon the plea of enforcing the laws of the State, that call will be responded to promptly, without reference to the political status of the case.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President's visit to Baltimore yesterday had no political significance whatever. He went to attend the Catholic Plenary Council, by its invitation, and all statements to the contrary are incorrect. It is positively certain that he did not even see Gov. SWANN, nor any of the State or city authorities. The President states that he was pleased with the closing ceremonies of the Council, which were of an imposing character.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Nothing further has transpired in relation to the Mexican question, partly owing, no doubt, to the illness of Col. CAMPBELL, our Minister to Mexico, who has been confined to his room since his arrival. As I stated last night, however, what I have telegraphed you on this subject, although unofficial, may be considered of a strictly reliable character, and will be further telegraphed in a few days.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed WM. B. THORNBURG to be Surveyor-General for the State of Nevada; JOSHUA D. GEDDINGS, Assistant United States Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., and ELI P. NORTON, Solicitor to represent the United States before the Court of Claims.

MARINE DISASTER.

Acting Master HOLLY, commanding the United States steamer *Newbern* reports to the Department from Key West, on the 4th, when in latitude 29°, 38′ north, longitude 80° 6′ west he discovered a large piece of floating timber, and by a vigilant watch discovered a raft containing five men. They proved to be the Captain, second mate, cook and two seamen of the British bark *Ambroscine* which foundered in a gale Oct. 1. They were from Pensacola, Florida, bound to Queenstown, and when picked up were without food and clothing, and nearly exhausted. The raft was small, the sea heavy, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were enabled to hold on until rescued. These men were the remainder of a crew of fifteen, ten of whom perished. It appears from a report of this to the English Consul at Key West, who was apprised of the disaster by Acting Master HOLLY, that the parties rescued were fifty-eight miles distant from the nearest land. Their vessel foundered seventy-five miles east of Cape Canaveral.

LIGHT-HOUSES DESTROYED BY THE LATE STORM.

United States Consul KIRKPATRICK, at Nassau, under date of Oct. 9, informed Secretary of State SEWARD, for the benefit of American interests, that in the late hurricane which passed over the West India Islands on the 1st inst., the following light-houses were injured or destroyed, and some not destroyed were not to be relied upon: The light-house at the "Hole in the Wall" had no light burning; Gun Cay Light-house damaged; light at Elbow Cay not to be depended upon; Nassau Light at entrance of harbor—lantern broken, and a temporary light erected, which can be seen but feebly for three miles. The light at the Mocate Isaacs is all right. The other light-houses are not yet heard from.

NAVAL.

Rear-Admiral PEARSON, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, reports to the Navy Department from Callao on the 27th ult., that affairs there are tranquil in every respect. The *Tuscarora* was still at Valparaiso. The *Wateree* was at Panama, awaiting the arrival of the party about to survey the Isthmus for a ship canal. Rear-Admiral PEARSON reports the steamer *Saranac* at San Francisco, and the *Dacotah* and *Nyack* at Callao.

The Department has advices from Rear-Admiral W. H. BELL, commanding the East India Squadron, dated Nagasaki, Japan, July 25, in which information is given of the arrival of the United States store ship *Supply* at Macao on the 8th of July, with stores for the squadron. The *Supply* was 96 days on her passage, which is the shortest made by any vessel from the United States to China this season.

Capt. A. L. CASE, United States Navy, has been detached from duty as a Fleet Captain of the European Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

PERSONAL.

Gov. RANDALL, Postmaster-General, after a flying visit to New-York, arrived here this morning.

Col. ANDREW K. LOWRY, of the President's staff, will on Thursday next lead to the altar Miss LIZZIE D. FOSTER, daughter of Hon. HENRY FOSTER, of Westmoreland County, Penn.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

WM. HENDERSON and Capt. CHARLES HENDERSON, of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteer Engineers, were honorably discharged the service of the United States, as per special order from the Adjutant-General's Office.

MILITARY ORDERS.

By General Orders No. 86, issued from the War Department to-day, the following is substituted for paragraphs 1,656 and 1,657, Revised General Regulations for the Army:

"Field and General officers holding brevets higher than their ordinary commissions will wear the uniform of their brevet rank; those holding brevet rank below that of Brigadier-General retaining the uniform of their corps, department or arm of the service. Captains and Lieutenants having brevets higher than their ordinary commissions will wear the uniform of their ordinary commissions, but with the shoulder-straps and epaulets of their brevet rank."

The following is provided by General Order No. 81:

1. Paragraph, 1,102 Revised Regulations for the army, is revoked, and the following is substituted therefor:

"The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to officers entitled to forage when ordered from one post to another for duty, for the horses they may own and have in service, not exceeding in number the legal allowance, provided the expenses of such transportation paid by the United States, shall not exceed $100 for each horse transported.

2. By paragraph 1,113, Revised Regulations for the Army, officers entitled to mileage or actual transportation in change of station, are entitled to the actual cost of transportation of their authorized servants, and in other cases than changes of station, an officer entitled to transportation, who, from wounds or disability requires and takes one servant, shall be entitled to the actual cost of his transportation."

THE BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Grand Match at Philadelphia---Atlantic vs. Athletic---The Champions Defeated---Score 27 to 12---Scenes and Incidents.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 22.

The second of the series of grand base-ball matches between the Athletic and Atlantic Base-ball Clubs, for the championship, commenced on the grounds of the former Club at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon, and concluded, after seven innings had been played, at 4:45 o'clock, rain commencing to fall and darkness coming on soon after the Atlantics went to the bat on the eighth inning. The score stood: Athletics, 27; Atlantics, 12.

The game is pronounced one of the finest ever played in this country. The police regulations were of the most excellent character, and perfect order prevailed.

About five thousand ladies and gentlemen congregated within the inclosure, while all the surrounding houses, trees, high ground and vehicles were crowded with spectators, making the scene one of great animation. It had been threatening rain all day. The sky was cloudy and the weather cool, though there were occasional bursts of sunshine. The rain did not commence falling until near 5 o'clock. The play of the members of both Clubs was very fine.

FIRST INNING.—The game commenced at 2:10 o'clock with the Atlantics at bat. PEARCE, after having one strike called on him, sent a ball perpendicularly upward, which was easily caught by DOCKNEY on fly. SMITH took bat and sent low ball to centre field, by which he easily made his first base, afterward stealing his second. START shared the fate of PEARCE, sending a foul to DOCKNEY, who clinched it on fly. CRANE struck an easy one to KLEINFELDER, who held it, and side went out with a zero, leaving SMITH on third base.

KLEINFELDER opened for the Athletics, and sent a gentle one to CRANE, who fielded it to first, and DAN took back seat. MCBRIDE was no less unfortunate, being taken on fly by FERGUSON at third base. REACH sent one of his grounders out to left field, by which he secured his base, soon after stealing to the second, and making his third on an overthrow to CRANE, and coming home on a passed ball. WILKINS, after giving the assembled thousands a specimen of his fouls, sent a safe sky-scraper to right field, upon which he made his second, soon after stealing his third, where he remained, GASKILL being well caught out on fly by GALVIN at centre field. Side out with one run.

SECOND INNINGS.—CHAPMAN opened this innings for the New-Yorkers with a low one, which REACH ran for without avail, giving CHAPMAN his first and afterward his second on an overthrow of DOCKNEY. GALVIN knocked swift groundling to left field, by which he made his first and CHAPMAN his third. GALVIN stole his second, and PRATT taking the bat was fouled by DOCKNEY. FERGUSON sent a soft one to first base, and KLEINFELDER held it. FERGUSON retired. DOCKNEY neglecting home base, CHAPMAN stole home. MILLS followed with a "grasskisser" to right field, on which he made his first base, and sent GALVIN home. MILLS crept to second, and while trying to get third was put out by PIKE. Side out with two runs.

DOCKNEY, inauspiciously for the Athletics, went out on strikes, and SENSENDORF followed with a fly to third base, which FERGY nabbed. FISLER sent a stinger out to centre field, making his first, and creeping afterward to his second and third. PIKE, after making two strikes, sent a foul to first base, which START took on fly, closing the innings with a blank and leaving FISLER on the third. Score, two to one in favor of the Atlantics.

THIRD INNING.—PEARCE opened with a bounder to PIKE, who quickly fielded it to KLEINFELDER, and DICK sat down among the bats. SMITH sent another to right field, made his first base, and afterward his third by START knocking a cloudy ball to centre field, which GASKILL muffed. CRANE sent SMITH and START home and made his second by a splendid hit beyond centre field. CHAPMAN followed with another high one to left field, by which CRANE got home, CHAPMAN soon after following him by a lofty ball to centre. PRATT knocked an easy fly to REACH, which the latter embraced, and TOM rested his limbs on carpet. FERGUSON made his first on a grounder to right field, and sent GALVIN to third. MILLS went out on a foul bound, well calculated by DOCKNEY, putting the side out and leaving GALVIN and FERGUSON on bases.

KLEINFELDER sent a high compliment to centre field, which GALVIN beautifully acknowledged; MCBRIDE was very prettily taken by CRANE on fly. REACH knocked an easy one to third, but FERGUSON fielding it slowly to START, REACH made his first and soon after his second on a passed ball. WILKINS, after knocking his usual complement of fouls, sent a daisy-trimmer between CRANE's feet, making his second, and sent REACH home. GASKILL knocked an easy one to third, toward which WILKINS was running, and the latter and the side were put out with one run. Score 6 to 2 against Philadelphia.

FOURTH INNING.—PEARCE sent an elevated between the second and third, and made his first. SMITH sent a similar one to left field, sending PEARCE to second. START ditto to WILKINS, who fielded the ball to REACH, putting SMITH out, PEARCE making his third. CRANE made a lovely sky-scraper to centre field, sending both PEARCE and START home and making his second, and then his third on a passed ball, from which he got home by a safe lofty, one of CHAPMAN's, to centre field. CHAPMAN made his second on a passed ball, and crept to his third. GALVIN, after making two strikes, was put out on a foul bound by DOCKNEY. PRATT sent a low ball to REACH, who transferred it to KLEINFELDER, and the side went out with three runs, leaving CHAPMAN on his third.

The Athletics warmed to the work, GASKILL, after knocking a foul to MILLS, which the latter muffed, sent a bouncer between first and second, which START ran for and fielded to PRATT at first base, but too late to put out GASKILL. DOCKNEY sent a beauty to left field, making his third and GASKILL his run. SENSENDORFER followed with a grounder to centre field, upon which DOCKNEY came home. SENSENDORFER made his second on a passed ball, and home on a splendid hit over centre field by FISLER, who made the only home run of the day. PIKE was caught out on a foul fly by MILLS. KLEINFELDER drove a low one to right field and secured his first. MCBRIDE sent a lofty one to left field, on which he would have made a home run, only KLEINFELDER had to run back and touch second base. The latter got home and MCBRIDE held his third. REACH sent MCBRIDE home by a high flyer to left field, and made his third, getting home on an overthrow by FERGUSON to CRANE. WILKINS, after making two strikes, sent a grass-skimmer to FERGUSON, who fielded it to START, and out went WILKINS. GASKILL sent a low one between second and third bases, by which he made his base, creeping afterward to second and third, where he remained, DOCKNEY going out on strikes; the inning closing for seven runs. Score—9 to 9.

FIFTH INNING.—FERGUSON hit a high one to REACH, who secured it. MILLS sent a grounder toward right field, making his first, and afterward his third by a wild throw of DOCKNEY's to REACH. PEARCE knocked the sphere toward third, who fielded it to first, putting RICHARD out, but giving MILLS his run. SMITH sent a grounder to short stop, which WILKINS assigned to KLEINFELDER, and the side went out with one run.

SENSENDORFER opened for the Athletics with an easy one to CRANE, who muffed it, SENSENDORFER making his first, and soon after stealing his second. FISLER sent a low beauty to left field, which CHAPMAN missed, and WEST made his second; SENSENDORFER came home. PIKE knocked a perpendicular, which PRATT took on the fly. KLEINFELDER sent a swift one to left field, made his first and drove FISLER home. MCBRIDE drove a low one to PRATT, who mailed it to START, putting the former out, KLEINFELDER making his second on a passed ball. REACH hit a lofty to centre field, driving KLEINFELDER home, REACH afterward stealing his second. WILKINS knocked a grounder to left, making his second and sending REACH home. WILKINS came home on a beauty of GASKILL's to centre field. DOCKNEY sent a flyer to third, which was nabbed by FERGUSON, leaving GASKILL on the second, the side going out with five runs. Score, 14 to 10 in favor of the Athletics.

SIXTH INNING.—START opened with a high ball beyond the third which PIKE ran for and took prettily on the fly. CRANE followed with a similar one to right field which SENSENDORFER caught. CHAPMAN knocked a beauty to centre field by which he made the third, but trying to run home on a passed ball was put out by MCBRIDE on the home plate, and the side went out with a blank score. SENSENDORFER, of the Athletics, sent a high ball to the left field securing his base. FISLER did likewise, making his second and driving SENSENDORFER to the third. PIKE knocked a grounder to the third, which FERGUSON, not paying attention to the game, missed, bringing SENSENDORFER home and FISLER to the third. PIKE stealing his second. KLEINFELDER knocked a safe one to centre field, securing his base and bringing FRIZLER and PIKEHOUSE, KLEINFELDER making his second and third on pass balls. MCBRIDE followed with a safe one to the left field, made his second and sent KLEINFELDER home. REACH knocked a lofty one to the centre of the field, making his base and afterward stealing his second. WILKINS knocking a beauty to the left field made his second and sent REACH to the third and MCBRIDE home. GASKILL drove a low one to the right field, making his first, and drove REACH and WILKINS home. GASKILL reached the second on a pass ball, and the third on a high one to the centre field by DOCKNEY, which GALVIN missed, GASKILL coming home on an overthrow to MILLS. SENSENDORFER sent a bounder to SMITH, who fielded to START. SENSENDORFER out. FISLER, sending a skimmer to the left field, made his second and sent DOCKNEY home. PIKE drove a grounder to the left field, giving FISLER his run. KLEINFELDER sent a slow one to the third, but made his base. MCBRIDE knocked a low one to the left field, sending KLEINFELDER to second, and PIKE home. REACH hit a safe ball to the left field, sending MCBRIDE to second, when KLEINFELDER, attempting to run home, was touched out by MILLS, MCBRIDE and REACH each making base on passed balls, WILKINS, after about a dozen fouls, made three strikes, ran for his base and reached it, MCBRIDE getting home and REACH creeping to the third. GASKILL followed with three strikes, closing inning with twelve runs, leaving REACH and WILKINS on their bases.

SCORE—26 to 10 in favor of the Athletics.

SEVENTH INNING.—GALVIN sent a splendid flyer to left field, which FISLER took most beautifully with his right hand. [Received with enthusiastic applause.] PRATT knocked a bounder to WILKINS, who was too slow in sending it to first, PRATT securing his base. FERGUSON took his first and PRATT his second on three balls being called on MCBRIDE, PRATT coming home on an overthrow of PIKE's, and FERGUSON making his third. MILLS went out on strikes. PEARCE sent a grounder toward past short stop, securing his base and FERGUSON his run. SMITH drove a grounder to REACH, who fielded it to KLEINFEDER, and the side went out, leaving PEARCE on second base, having scored two runs. DOCKNEY was summarily disposed of by a foul fly caught by MILLS. SENSENDERFER sent a high one to left field, on which he made his second, afterward stealing to third and coming home on a low beauty to the left field by FISLER; PIKE knocked a high one to CRANE, who caught it; KLEINFELDER sent a safe one to left field, making his first and FISLER his third, the latter coming home on a high one knocked by MCBRIDE to left field; REACH followed with a grounder to centre field, making his second, MCBRIDE his third and KLEINFELDER his run. MCBRIDE came home on an overthrow to CRANE, and REACH followed on a safe ball of WILKINS to left field. WILKINS made his second on a pass ball, and third on GASHELL's high hit to centre field, the latter making his first and subsequently his second on a pass ball. DOCKNEY went out on a foul fly by MILLS, closing the innings with five runs. Score 31 to 12 in favor of the Philadelphians. Eighth Inning was commenced by START sending a high ball to centre field, making his base, when rain beginning to fall quite heavily the Umpire called the game at 4:45 o'clock.

THEODORE BOMESLER, of the Eureka Club, of Newark, N. J., acted as Umpire, and BENSON and MULLINER as Scorers.

The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, 1st b.	3	4	Pearce, r. f.	3	1
McBride, p.	3	4	Smith, s. s.	3	1
Reach, 2d b.	0	6	Start, 1st b.	2	2
Wilkins, s. s.	2	2	Crane, 2d b.	2	2
Gaskill, c. f.	2	2	Chapman, l. f.	1	2
Dockney, c.	5	2	Galvin, c. f.	2	1
Sensendorfer, r. f.	2	4	Pratt, p.	3	1
Fisler, l. f.	0	5	Ferguson, 3d b.	2	1
Pike, 3d b.	4	2	Mills, c.	3	1
Total	21	27	Total	21	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Athletic	1	0	1	7	5	12	1—27
Atlantic	0	2	4	3	1	0	2—12

Passed Balls—MILLS 12, DOCKNEY 4.
Fly Catches—START 1, CRANE 2, GALVIN 2, PRATT 1, FERGUSON 3, MILLS 3, REACH 2, DOCKNEY 2, SENSENDORFER 1, FISLER 1, PIKE 1.
Fly Catches Missed—GALVIN 2, GASKILL 1.
Left on Bases—Atlantics 4, Athletics 8.
Out on Fouls—Atlantics 4, Athletics 5.
Home Run—FISLER.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Five Buildings Destroyed in a Gale at Chicago—Twelve Persons Buried in the Ruins.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 22.

During a violent gale last night a brick building in process of erection near the corner of State and Madison streets was blown down, crushing five frame structures adjoining. Twelve persons were buried beneath the ruins and five of them were killed, and the others were seriously injured.

Fire at Bridgeport--Loss $75,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Oct. 22.

The Bridgeport Furniture Company's factory, consisting of three large brick buildings, was almost entirely destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock this evening. The loss is estimated at about $75,000; insured for about $40,000. It is supposed that the fire caught in the engine-room. The buildings were quickly destroyed. Nearly one hundred men are thrown out of employment. The Company had a very large stock on hand. The buildings and stock are almost a total loss.

The Fire at Oil City.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 22—2 P. M.

The Oil City fire commenced this morning in the oil-yard of FISHER BROTHERS. Loss $50,000; partly covered by insurance. Among the losers are FISHER BROTHERS, GALLAGHER & DANVERS, ADAMS & Co., Lucesco Oil Company, and the National Refining Company.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

The morning passenger train from Boston for Portland ran off the track to-day near North Berwick Station. There was considerable damage to cars and delay in clearing the track, but no passengers were hurt.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Cortina About to Attack Matamoras.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, Oct. 22.

Files of the Rio Grande papers to the 17th have been received.

CORTINA is master of the situation. It is nightly expected that he will attack Matamoras.

CANALES, with an escort of ten men, was allowed to cross to the American side, where he explained the firing on an American boat to the commandant of the post. CORTINA has given notice to the American commander, Col. SEDGWICK, that he intended to attack Matamoras. CORTINA has enacted a duty of 40 per cent. on hides and skins.

The Monterey gang of thirty men, called the American Brigade, were committing great devastation.

GEORGIA.

More Disasters from the Late Storm—Baggage Belonging to Passengers of the Evening Star Picked Up at Sea.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 22.

The schooner *William Gregory*, from Cardenas for Boston, put into Savannah in distress. She picked up several trunks containing the clothing of operatic performers.

Letters were also found addressed to Miss MILLIE FOWLER.

The steamer *Kate* reports spoke a brig supposed to be the *Stevens*, bound to Jacksonville, Fla., which went ashore on the South Breakers and will prove a total loss.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Legislative Aid to Debtors—Gov. Orr and the Constitutional Amendment.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 22.

District meetings are being held in South Carolina to urge the Legislature to call a convention to provide for the pecuniary distress of the people by preventing the sale of property for debt.

A Greenville, S. C., paper denies that Gov. ORR favors the Constitutional Amendment.

Gen. Sherman's Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 22.

Gen. SHERMAN has accepted the invitation to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in Cincinnati on the 14th of November. Gen. GRANT will also be present.

It is true that Gen. SHERMAN has been called to Washington, but whether his expected presence there has any connection with Secretary STANTON's retirement from the War Department is not known.

The Opera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 22.

There was a heavy storm this evening, but it did not damage the success of the "North Star," given for the first time at the Academy. The opera was beautifully mounted. Miss KELLOGG and the new prima donna, Miss HANCK, appeared together for the first time, and made a great sensation. The performance passed off admirably.

The Parepa Concerts at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 22.

The first concert of the Bateman Troupe took place this evening, and was a great success, notwithstanding the heavy rain storm. PAREPA was received with great enthusiasm, the whole audience several times rising to their feet and cheering loudly. BRIGNOLI and the other artists were very loudly applauded.

Sanders and Gen. Toombs.

GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, in a recent letter from Paris to his paper, thus alludes to the above-named Confederates:

I stumbled upon GEORGE N. SANDERS, yesterday. His hair is as long and as bushy as of old; his countenance as mild and as placid as though the cards were running in his favor. If he has been gagged at all in Paris, it has been with good living. He gets enough to eat in Paris, does GEORGE—probably three meals a day. He speaks well of HORACE GREELEY—much better than he does of other folks I could mention. He talks of going to Russia, but on what mission I cannot say. He will always find friends, go where he will.

I have also seen Gen. TOOMBS, and many of our Southern people here; and as I have said about SANDERS, all seem to be getting along. Gen. TOOMBS, if I am rightly in ormed, intends going home this Winter, and so do many others who are in the same boat with him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DARING FEAT OF A HOTEL ROBBER.—A very daring and ingenious robbery is reported to have been committed at one of the Broadway hotels, two or three nights since, in the following manner: A stranger registered his name on the hotel book, and was assigned a room on the fifth story. Late at night, after all the guests were supposed to be asleep, he slipped out of his window, and creeping along the stone coping, entered the window of the adjoining room, where he robbed the lodger of a watch and pocket-book. Escaping undiscovered from this room, he entered the next room in the same manner, and so on until he had came to the sixth room, which was occupied by a lady, who, seeing the form of a man at the window, gave the alarm, when the robber retreated. The lodgers were soon aroused from their slumbers, and all found they had been robbed. One of them showed some hesitation in opening his door at the call of the night watchman, and when an entrance was effected it was found that he had not occupied his bed. This, however, he explained by saying that he had taken a pillow and slept on the floor. Suspicion was aroused against him, but it was concluded to wait till morning before investigating the matter. When morning came the lodger was found to be missing, although close watch was kept at every egress from the building, and he has not since been heard of.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, a colored boy known only as "Jim" and a native of Philadelphia, fell overboard from the canal-boat *Orange*, at the foot of West Eighteenth-street, and was drowned. His remains were subsequently recovered, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.... Yesterday, the remains of CHARLES B. GRAVES were found floating in the river at the foot of Canal-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.... The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at Pier No. 44 East River. Deceased was 5 feet 6 inces in height, and was dressed in light pants, dark coat, light colored hat and wore shoes. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and the body had been in the water about a week.

PRESENTATION TO JUSTICE MANSFIELD.—On Saturday evening last a very pleasant and agreeable surprise was realized by Hon. WM. H. MANSFIELD, occasioned by a visit at his residence by a large number of the German residents of the Third Police District, who presented the Judge with an elegant silver vase, bearing the inscription, "Presented to Hon. W. H. MANSFIELD, Police Justice, by the German residents of the Third Police District." The presentation speech, which was made by Ex-Councilman FRANCIS J. MILLER, was responded to by the happy Justice in his usual felicitous style. A fine collation was then enjoyed, interspersed with some good music and several *apropos* speeches, after which the jovial company dispersed.

TARGET EXCURSION AT MORRISANIA.—The Coppersmith Guards, a German company from this City, under command of A. HERMAN, paid a visit to KARL's Germania Garden, at Morrisania, on yesterday, for the purpose of trying their skill at target-shooting. Some of them showed fine skill as marksmen, and many valuable prizes were won. The company were forty-nine strong and made a fine turn out, being accompanied by the fair dames of their homes, who partook of the festivities of the day, tripping the light fantastic toe to the music of the Twelfth Regiment Brass Band, headed by JOHN J. OTTO, until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when they returned home contented, pleased and happy.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-STREET.—About 12 o'clock yesterday, a fire occurred in the brick stables in the rear of Nos. 248 and 250 East Eleventh-street, owned by Mr. BERNHARDT, and occupied by BERNARD ROONEY. The firemen were prompt in response, and the fire was soon extinguished. Mr. ROONEY's loss will not exceed $150; insured for $900 in the Continental Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the extent of $900, which is understood to be covered by insurance.

STABBING AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.—A difficulty occurred on board the ship *Ann Eliza* last evening, which had just arrived from Rotterdam, between the boatswain, JERRY FOLEY, and one of the seamen, named CHARLES TEARE—TEARE having used abusive language to the boatswain was struck by him, whereupon TEARE drew his sheath-knife and stabbed FOLEY (the boatswain) in the left side. TEARE was arrested by Capt. HEARTT, of the Harbor Police, and will be held to answer for his crime.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator F. L. Foster, Connecticut; Hon. J. M. Ashley, Ohio; Hon. W. B. S. Moore, Maine, and Hon. C. T. Hurbert, Washington, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. J. Innis, Poughkeepsie, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Army; J. P. Roy, U. S. Army, and Hon. T. Laflin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. George Peabody, Esq., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. L. C. Hunt, U. S. Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

KNIFE DRAWN ON A CONDUCTOR.—On Sunday evening a man named WILLIAM SUTLIFF, claiming to reside at No. 132 Water-street, New-York, was arrested and locked up for assaulting with a knife one of the conductors on the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham cars, named HENRY BURTON. He has since been released by Justice HAUPTMAN, by paying the costs of the Court. [illegible]

THE BOWDOINHAM BANK ROBBERS.—A telegram was received yesterday from Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, in which he stated that the train in which he left Boston with the Bowdoinham Bank burglars, BARTLETT, SIMMS and MCGUIRE, had run off the track near Berwick, Me., smashing six of the cars. None of the Captain's party were hurt, and the dispatch omitted to mention if any other persons were injured.

THE GREENE-STREET SUICIDE.—The young woman, FANNIE SEYMOUR, who swallowed a large dose of laudanum at her room on Sunday night, in the house No. 73 Greene-street, with the evident intention of committing suicide, died yesterday morning, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of the poison. Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest to-day.

COWS POISONED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—During the latter part of last week five cows belonging to Mr. MAXWELL, of Throgg's Neck, were poisoned by some evil-minded person; three of them are already dead, and the other two are not expected to survive. He cannot account for the evil-minded person, as he is not conscious of having injured any body.

LOSS OF A STEAMER BY FIRE.—The steamer *Theodore D. Wagner*, of and from Boston, for Charleston, S. C., with merchandise and 25 passengers, was destroyed by fire Oct. 20, in lat. 38° north long., 74° west. The passengers and crew were rescued by the crews of the brig *Velocity*, of Jamaica, and schooner *Enoch Pratt*, of Fall River.

NEW MAP.—H. H. LLOYD & Co. have published a large and apparently accurate map of twelve thousand square miles around New-York City. It covers the country from Long Branch to near the Catskills, and from New-Haven to Trenton. Changes are so rapid in that region that we want a new map almost every year. This is the latest effort.

ANOTHER STACK OF HAY SET ON FIRE AND BURNED.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a stack of hay in East Morrisania, the property of a poor laboring man named JOHN CRUETT, was set on fire and entirely destroyed. The loss was about $70, on which there was no insurance.

THE RADICAL REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BROOKLYN TO-NIGHT.—Gen. CARL SCHURZ and Hon. MAHLON CHANCE, of Ohio, will speak at the Radical Republican meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to-night.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEDALS FOR VETERANS—TO BE PRESENTED IN FORT GREENE PARK ON THURSDAY.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman BLISS, the President, offered a preamble and resolution, requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation to close the public offices and places of business generally, on Thursday next, on the occasion of the parade of the Second Division, National Guard, for the purpose of inaugurating the military parade-ground in Prospect Park. The medals authorized by the City authorities are to distributed to the veteran soldiers and sailors in Fort Greene Park on the same occasion. The Governor's room in the City Hall is undergoing a thorough renovation in anticipation of the arrival of Gov. FENTON, on Thursday next. On motion of Alderman HATHAWAY, a new carpet was authorized for the Governor's room, at a cost of $2,485. The arrangements for the distribution of the medals have been nearly completed, and should the weather prove favorable, promise to be of the most imposing character. The presentation will take place on Fort Greene, instead of Prospect Park, as at first proposed. The medals are of bronze, about an inch and a half in length and an inch in width, formed in the shape of a shield. On one side they bear the arms and motto of the City of Brooklyn, and on the other the figure of a soldier in relief, with the inscription, "Presented by the City of Brooklyn to one of her veterans." The medals designed for presentation to the representatives of the navy, have the figure of a sailor instead of a soldier. A certificate of presentation will accompany each medal. The Committee of the Common Council have thus far decided upon the class of veterans who are to receive the medals as follows: 1. All soldiers, who at the time of their enlistment were residents of the City of Brooklyn, no distinction will be made on account of enlisting in organizations not credited to Kings County, or even if they enlisted to the credit of other States, so long as at the time of their enlistment they were residents of this county. 2. To all persons who enlisted to the credit of this county, irrespective of where they resided at the time of their enlistment. These are the only classes which have been decided upon so far, but the Committee still have under consideration a proposition to present medals to the wives or nearest relatives of soldiers or sailors who died in the service. The arrangements, so far as perfected, are as follows: Gov. FENTON will be waited upon in New-York by a Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council and escorted to this city. A salute of twenty-one guns will announce the Governor's arrival on the Brooklyn side. A company of the Seventieth Regiment, cavalry, will act as escort. The Seventieth Regiment, preceding the Fifth Brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventieth Regiments with Major SPRAGUE's battalion of heavy artillery, under command of Gen. P. S. CROOKE, will form on Hicks-street, right resting on Fulton-street; and the Eleventh Brigade, under command of Gen. F. C. SMITH, will form on Henry-street, right resting on Fulton-street. This Brigade consists of the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth Regiments. The march will be through Fulton, Sands and Washington streets to the City Hall, where the Governor will be welcomed by the Mayor.

After the ceremonies at the Hall, Gen. ROBERTS will take command of the veterans, consisting of representatives of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Infantry, Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery, First Light Infantry Regiment, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-third, Forty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, Fourteenth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, Seventeenth Infantry, Fourth Regiment Cavalry, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Seventy-third, Forty-sixth, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and Tenth Regiments Infantry. The procession will then march to Fort Greene. On arriving there they will enter at the gate on the corner of Cumberland-street and De Kalb-avenue, and on a hill at this corner, on which was to enter a battery during a memorable battle fought during the Revolution, a stand, 60 by 40 feet, will be erected, from which Gov. FENTON will review the troops. The veterans will then be arranged in order around the stand, and, after prayer and addresses, the medals will be distributed by Mayor BOOTH. The troops will subsequently be marched to the various armories and dismissed.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 166. The principal diseases were as follows: Cholera, 4; consumption, 21; convulsions, 11; cholera infantum, 12; disease of brain, 9; marasmus, 17; typhus fever, 5; typhoid fever, 6; croup, 5; diphtheria, 4; pneumonia, 2; &c. The deaths by Wards were as follow: Ward 1, 1; Ward 2, 4; Ward 3, 4; Ward 4, 4; Ward 5, 6; Ward 6, 8; Ward 7, 7; Ward 8, 4; Ward 9, 12; Ward 10, 19; Ward 11, 9; Ward 12, 3; Ward 13, 7; Ward 14, 11, Ward 15, 4; Ward 16, 16; Ward 17, 7; Ward 18, 5; Ward 19, 5; Ward 20, 6; villages, 24; total, 166. Natives of the United States, 124; Ireland, 23; Germany, 16, England, 3.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of the officers of this regiment was held at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn last evening. Gen. PECK presided. A resolution was adopted asking all honorably discharged officers and men of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment (Fourth Metropolitan Guard) to assemble opposite Police Headquarters, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in citizens' dress, for the purpose of participating in the parade on that occasion, when medals will be presented to veteran soldiers and sailors.

A WAIF.—A female infant of recent birth was found wrapped up in a quilt and stowed away under the stoop of a residence in Wilson-street, E. D., at a late hour on Sunday night. It was handed over to the Superintendent of the Poor. There was a card pinned to the infant's clothing containing the address of "M. E. KINGMAN, No. 120 Chatham-street, New-York." As Mr. KINGMAN does not reside in the neighborhood, it is difficult to tell why the little stranger should be addressed to him. The address is probably the result of mischief.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward held a ratification meeting at Gross Hall, Grand-street, last evening. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy rain-storm, there was quite a large attendance. Mr. GEORGE SPARROW was called to the chair, and the exercises opened with singing by the McDonald Glee Club. The meeting was addressed by B. G. NOBLE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, D. D. NORTHRUP and others.

OPENING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—The free public evening schools of the city will be opened for a term of three months, commencing on Monday, the 29th inst.

Testimonial to a Seamstress.

Mrs. Chas. Miller, of Utica, N. Y., had the good fortune to obtain a new seamstress of unusual skill, quietness, promptness and mechanical ability. After having proved this new servant for "a year and a half," Mrs. M. furnished her with a *testimonial*, in substance as follows: "She does all the sewing of a large family, and proves to be a noiseless and ever-ready servant, working neatly upon coarse or fine material. *Her work is always satisfactory.*" Mrs. M. does not give the *name* of this seamstress—but the reader will understand who she means, for she goes on to say, "Its *simplicity* is such that *children* soon learn to use it;"—and it is well known that children—and even many adults—are unable to use any sewing machine successfully—excepting only the Willcox & Gibbs!—[*Advertisement.*]

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, in these pages, [illegible]

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the Various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients makes the TROCHES a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

Sic Transit.

The sickest transit we know of is a transition from PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS to any of the nauseous imitations of that refreshing and entrancing perfume. The only merit they possess is that their effluvia quickly fades. On the other hand, the fragrance of the great national is ineffaceable.

"We heartily recommend them to all our readers."—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and COCOAINE for the hair.—*Leslie's Family Magazine, N. Y.*

At Home Again.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness, moles, wens, and warts, are permanently cured. Moth, freckles, pimples, comedones or grub-worms, and scaly brown patches, removed from the face.

No charge for consultation.

Ah! There is Nothing Like It—Never has been anything so perfect. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its youthful beauty, imparting health and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists and intelligent hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st.,

offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

A Cure at Last.—All those who are suffering from Rheumatism can be restored to perfect health by taking a few doses of METCALF'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

New Modes in Muffs, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines, Cloaks, Gauntlets, &c., in every description of Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.—Monograms in pure Gold and Silver, unequaled even in Paris or London. Prices reasonable.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." *Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,

For Sale and To Rent,

V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, 543 Broadway. Highest premium N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ARNOUX—BROWNE.—At St. Paul's Church, Brownville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Tyler, WM. HENRY ARNOUX, of the City of New-York, to PAULINE A., daughter of Wm. B. Browne, Esq., of Brownville.

FOSTER—RAYMOND.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at Cranford, N. J., by Rev. S. Murdock, Mr. N. G. FOSTER to Miss MARY A. RAYMOND, both of New-York.

HASBROUCK—KNAP.—At St. John's Church, Ogdensburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, by Rev. H. R. Peters, D. D., LOUIS HASBROUCK, Jr., to EMMELINE E., daughter of the late Thomas L. Knap, both of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

SIMONSON—KINTZING.—By Rev. Vincent Bruce, Rector of St. Paul's Church, GEORGE L. SIMONSON to EVELYN H., youngest daughter of William F. Kintzing, both of this City. No cards.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

TAYLOR—MEETEER.—On Monday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. B. F. De Costa, W. H. S. TAYLOR to CARRIE H. MEETEER, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ALLIGER.—At Queens, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 22, ANNA KISSAM, infant daughter of Richard D. and Anna A. Alliger, aged 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Benjamin T. Kissam, Esq., at Queens, L. I., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ADAMS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 20, MARGARET A., wife of Dr. John G. Adams, of this City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12:15 train from New-York.

BYRNE.—On Monday morning, Oct. 22, at No. 48 Chatham-st., this City, JOHN BYRNE, Counselor-at-law, aged 44 years.

A solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated at St. Andrew's R. C. Church, Duane, near Chatham-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, (Tuesday,) and at 2 o'clock P. M. his remains will be taken thence to Calvary Cemetery. His friends and those of his brother, Francis Byrne, and the Dramatic Fund Association, (of which he was a member,) are respectfully requested to attend.

DE JONGE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 22, WM. DE JONGE, of Amsterdam, Holland, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 633 7th-av.

DEMING.—At Closter, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 21, GEORGE DEMING, of Brooklyn, in the 63d year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Oswego papers please copy.

FORBES.—On Monday, Oct. 22, JOHN L. FORBES, Sr., son of the late Abraham G. and Rebecca Forbes, deceased, aged 67 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 153 West 28th-st., on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newark on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, for interment.

PIERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 22, Mrs. SARAH PIERSON, aged 83 years.

Her friends and those of her sons, John S. and Edward Pierson, and her son-in-law, Augustus Studwell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 73 High-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 23.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 20, THOS. REYNOLDS, of Armagh, Ireland, aged 37 years.

Funeral from Nostrand-av., near St. Mark's-place, this day, (Tuesday,) at 9 A. M. Funeral service at 10 A. M. at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific-st., near Vanderbilt-av.

SMITH.—At the Rectory, Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 20, BESSIE BURROUGH, daughter of Rev. Marshall B. and Augusta E. Smith, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the parents are invited to attend her funeral from St. John's Church, Passaic, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMSON.—On Sunday, Oct. 21, ELIZA HANNA, only daughter of Dr. W. H. and C. S. V. D. Thomson, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 23, from No. 26 West 42d-st. A special car will leave 42d-st. Station, Harlem Railroad, for Woodlawn Cemetery, at 2:30 P. M.

WOOD.—On Sunday, Oct. 21, at Stapleton, S. I., Mrs. MARY WOOD, relict of the late John Wood, formerly of the City of New-York, aged 63 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, Targee-st., near Gore-st., Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family and those of her son, James Wood, and son-in-law, Isaac G. Boyce, are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 22, Mrs. ELIZA JANE VAN VREELAND, wife of Henry N. Van Wagenen, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, in Academy-st., Bergen, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL.—No. 98.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of [illegible] Complexion, good; about sixty years, stout built, brown hair, head bald on top, smooth face; dressed as follows: dark mixed coat, gray woolen vest, two pair of pantaloons, [illegible] socks, red stripe on top, black silk stock; found on the person the following articles: [illegible] iron key; body been in the water ten days. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN A. REED,
(Successor to E. W. Burr,)
DIAMOND JEWELER,
No. 791 Broadway,
Opposite Grace Church.

The Agents of this establishment have searched the principal cities of Europe, and employed the leading artisans abroad to obtain the RAREST GEMS AND RICHEST JEWELS of the old world.

As the result of these endeavors, a collection has been secured of the most unique and recherche articles ever exhibited to the American public.

Connoisseurs of precious stones and admirers of artistic workmanship in jewelry are invited.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

NEW AND ELEGANT OVERCOATS IN ESKIMO, MOSKOWA, CASTOR and CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.

BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS of the latest styles, from the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS.

The CUSTOM ROOMS not surpassed in variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

One of the most complete assortments of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ever offered.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT has also one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the City.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 12, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Feb. 22, 1866; all of the HERALD. Apply to or address the SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

"A GOOD THING,"—"RICH AND RACY." "TIP-TOP." "LOOK AT IT." A Handsome Pictorial. A capital Family Magazine. TRY THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL half a year—July to January—for $1; or a year for $2. It is a good medium for *select* advertisements. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GENTEMEN'S SEAL RINGS.

Cornelian, Onyx, Blood Stone, Carbuncle, Amethyst, Topaz, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,

Cluster, Hoop and Single Stones, Diamond and Emerald, Diamond and Opal, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS

of all descriptions, Rubber, Jet, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.

Of all descriptions for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Solid 18 carat GUARD, CHATELAINE, LEONTINE and VEST CHAINS, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CLEAN TEETH INSURED, ALSO A sweet breath, by the daily use of ROBINSON'S DENTAL SOAP—an exquisite dentifrice.

REGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR

TO THE

WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, Antigua, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Domingo, Kingston, Jamaica and Havana.

The renowned A 1 side-wheel steamship

WESTERN METROPOLIS,

(3,0[illegible]6 tons,) Capt. SANDERS, will leave New-York on the above delightful excursion about 14th November. The whole trip will occupy about one month in the most balmy and delightful season of the year for the Tropics. Price of passage for round trip, including state-rooms and first-class table: Saloons, adults, $300; forward state-rooms, (same table as above,) $250. For passage and further particulars apply, early, as first names have choice of state-rooms, by letter or in person to

DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

Our stock having been properly adjusted, and the wet and damaged goods by the fire on our premises removed, we take pleasure in announcing that we shall resume business on

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

For the very kind consideration of our friends, and the particular indulgence shown us by our customers during our disarrangement, we return our sincere thanks.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

TORREY'S WEATHER STRIPS KEEP out the cold.
TORREY'S WEATHER STRIPS save one-third in fuel.
TORREY'S WEATHER STRIPS keep out the dust.
TORREY'S WEATHER STRIPS preserve carpets and furniture.
TORREY'S WEATHER STRIPS stop rattling of windows.
TORREY'S WEATHER STRIPS deaden street sounds.
TORREY'S WEATHER STRIPS keep up an even temperature.
Eight varieties, adapted to all doors and windows. Send for illustrated circular.
E. S. & J. TORREY, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

NEEDY WIDOWS OF OUR UNION Heroes can find steady work, making clothes for OUR DISABLED VETERANS, and the widows and orphans of our soldiers and sailors, by calling at the central office of the Union Reform Association, Room No. 17, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 and 2 P. M., or 5 and 6 P. M. daily.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ,
(the German Orator,)
and
Hon. MAHLON CHASE, of Ohio
(the Tom Corwin of the West,)
will speak to-night at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

16TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT FENTON AND WOODFORD CAMPAIGN CLUB.

18TH WARD.

UNION VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH.

A grand rally of the members of the above Club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1866, at Demilt Dispensary, corner of 2d-av. and 23d-st., (entrance on 2d-av.)

A fine band of music will be in attendance and discourse patriotic airs.

Addresses will be delivered by
Judge H. C. YARMOUTH, of Louisiana;
B. VAN RIPER, Esq., of New-Jersey;
HARVEY SHELDON, Esq., and others.

Let the Union ladies of the district bring their husbands, brothers and lovers. Every Union man in the district is expected to be on hand and bring his neighbor.

"The trumpet calls, to arms! to arms!
The day of victory is near."

JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
Col. HENRY BEENY, Vice-President.
WM. DRUMMOND,
GEORGE S. WHEELER, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)

SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,

EDWARD MITCHELL.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.

WHITFIELD VAN CORT, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Convention, held at Bleecker Building on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That a Committee of Conference, consisting of one member from each ward, (8th, 9th and 15th,) be appointed by the Chair to confer with other organizations.

Whereupon, an informal ballot being taken, Mr. ARCHIBALD BRADSHAW was unanimously nominated and earnestly recommended to the consideration of the Conference Committee.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns it adjourn to meet at the call of the Chair.

E. HALLOCK, President.

E. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER a lecture at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. Subject—*Reject the Amendment—Depose the President.*

Tickets 25 cents, for sale by
The American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.
Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway.
James Miller, No. 522 Broadway.
McFarland, corner Broadway and 23d-st.
And at the office of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, Room No. 40, No. 39 Nassau-st.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS,
Gen. C. W. DARLING,
Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION Nomination for Congress, 5th District, [illegible] NELSON TAYLOR.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOVEMBER 1,
Cashed in Gold,
OR CURRENCY, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

As the disbursement of over $24,000,000 of interest on the 1st prox., must have a tendency to reduce the PREMIUM ON GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to realize their interest at

PRESENT RATES FOR GOLD.

N. B.—Registered interest negotiated.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED IN 1864-5,
WANTED AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
of all the various issues, constantly on hand ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Notes of the leading houses in the Dry Goods Commission and Jobbing, Yankee Notion, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Grocery trades, bought and sold at market rates.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

A CARD.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16, 1866.

The agency of this Company at No. 137 Broadway, New-York, heretofore conducted by Messrs. J. L. & J. P. LORD and Mr. SAMUEL H. LLOYD, will from this time be under the sole charge of Mr. SAMUEL H. LLOYD.

Mr. J. P. LORD, surviving partner of the late firm of J. L. & J. P. LORD, feeling the necessity of more active employment, with the assent of the Company relinquishes his connection with that office and will hereafter be recognized as a Special Agent of the Company for the City of New-York.

This arrangement, which secures to the Company the services of both the above-named gentlemen—in whom they have the highest confidence—it is believed will be equally acceptable to their old friends and the public generally.

(Signed) LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
(Signed) E. A. STRONG, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—To enable all those who have not transferred their certificates, the transfer-books of the Trust are open, and will continue open until TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., after which time they will positively remain closed until after the meeting of Nov. 1. It is earnestly requested of certificate holders to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting of Nov. 1, either in person or by proxy. By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held Oct. 8, 1866, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac O. Barker, and JOSEPH W. DUGLISS was appointed Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY,
Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

$22.000 MORTGAGE ON WOODLAWN CEMETERY.—The advertiser wishes to dispose of the above mortgage, having eight years to run, at 7 per cent. per annum. The security is ample, as the mortgage covers 139 acres, comprising almost the entire improved portion of said Cemetery. Address WESTCHESTER, Box No. 5,214 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Oct. 12, 1866. WALKER R. S. JONES, Secretary.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 34 Wall-st.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. [illegible] South-st., and 25 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, Sanders' own Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	113	113½	June, 7-30	105¾	106
Coupon, '81	113½	113¾	July, 7-30	105¾	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108	108½	June, C.I.N't's, '64	116½	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	114½	114¾	July, C.I.N't's, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110½	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	115½	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	110½	110¾	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108½	108¾	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	113¾	114
10-40 Registered	99½	100	May, C.I.N't's, '65	112	112
10-40 Coupon	99½	100	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	146¾	146⅞	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	110	110½
August, 7-30	105½	106	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	109¾	110¼

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.
FINANCIAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO,
No. 57 BROADWAY.

COUPONS OF THE THIRTY MILLION Mexican Loan, due this date, will be paid in gold on presentation at our office.
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, AND GUARANTEED BY THE
COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Apply to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 119 BROADWAY, Oct. 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary, vice RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Esq., resigned.
A. F. HASTINGS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
NEWARK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of November, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York. ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, at 6 per cent., on good City property, in sums to suit. Apply to HINMAN & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 29th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next. A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the reduced capital stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after Nov. 1, 1866.

Transfer books closed from the 25th inst. to Nov. 1, inclusive. A. F. BAUM, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the month of October inst., payable on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., and reopened on Saturday, Nov. 3. By order,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.
OFFICE MOUNTAIN OIL CO.,
No. 192 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MOUNTAIN OIL CO. have declared a dividend out of their net proceeds of 2 per cent. on their capital stock, payable at this office on the 25th inst. Transfer books closed for five days previous.
J. R. POMEROY, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of November next, free of United States Government tax.

The transfer-books will be closed on Monday, the 22d instant. By order
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.
WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. clear of State tax, payable on and after 23d inst. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. McHENRY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO CERTIFICATES OF New-York Central Railroad Stock, ten shares each, standing in the name of SETH E. MARSH, Nos. 5,494 and 6,573. All persons are cautioned against the purchase of the same, as the transfer has been stopped at the Company's office. SETH E. MARSH.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1866.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE WHITE BULL DOG, curled tail, cropped ears, a little mangy on the back, at Madison Park, about ten days ago. The owner, Mr. L. W. JEROME, will give the above reward to any person that will leave him at his stable, corner Madison-av. and 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 80 Washington-st., near Rector.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., IN FRONT OF STORE NO. 112 PEARL-ST., (Hanover-square,) ABOUT 300 BALES OF COTTON.

Slightly damaged by fresh water, and saved from the fire at Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.—Office No. 14 Pine-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the coal yards Nos. 79 and 81 Horatio-st., and also corner of Horatio and West sts.

Scales and weights, iron safe, office furniture, sheds, fencing, &c., &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 19, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department I will sell at public auction, at Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., ten buildings, each 80 feet long by 16 feet wide; eight buildings, each 30 feet long by 16 feet wide; and one building, 60 feet long by 16 feet wide.

The attention of builders and others is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on rendition of bills by the auctioneer.

The buildings must be removed in fifteen days from time of sale.

A steamboat will be in readiness at Castle Garden wharf on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to convey persons who wish to examine the buildings.

Also, at the same place at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale to convey those who wish to attend with a view to purchasing. For passes and further particulars apply to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Chief Quartermaster.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST., AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, the following described property, viz.:

WILLIAM-ST.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60, being 30 feet in width in front, 26 feet 7½ inches in the rear, by about 33 feet in depth. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.
AB'R R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Harlem, No. 22 West 129th-st., near 4th-av., residence of the late Isaac P. Batchelder.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 22 West 129th-st., elegant household furniture, comprising in part velvet and Brussels carpets, rich rosewood etageres and centre tables, carved rosewood bookcase and secretary, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, cottage suites, black walnut and rosewood bedroom furniture, extension tables, black walnut buffets, China, dinner and tea sets. Also, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters, &c., &c., together with crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE lots on the 10th-av., 36th, 37th and 38th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., by order of F. D. Tappen, Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, executors, and Ellen E. Ward, executrix of the estate of Ann Eliza Cairns, deceased.

10th-av., southeast corner of 36th-st.—7 lots on avenue; corner 24.9x100; inside lots each 24.8x100 feet.

10th-av., southwest corner of 36th-st.—2 lots; corner 24.9x100; inside lot 24.8x100 feet.

10th-av., southwest corner of 37th-st.—7 lots, each 24.8x100 feet.

West 37th-st.—2 lots, south side, 350 feet west of 10th-av., each 25x98.9 feet.

10th-av., southeast corner of 38th-st.—3 lots; corner 24.9x100; inside lots, 24.8x100 feet.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., South Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, side saddle, parlor heater and stoves, book-case, Fairbanks' new 500 pound scales, carpenters' chest and tools, large lot kindling wood, &c., &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856; but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, On TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, at the private stables No. 3 Sniffen-court, 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, viz.:

ONE PAIR BROWN HORSES, superior style, good action, 15.3 hands high, seven and eight years old, long tails, &c.

ONE BLACK SADDLE PONY, very handsome; been used by a family for the past year.

ONE ROAN PONY, very superior and fleet animal; been used by a boy.

DARK BAY MARE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old last Spring; warranted sound and kind in all harness; very stylish.

ONE BAROUCHE CARRIAGE, made by Lawrence.

ONE PARK PHAETON, first class, nearly new, shifting top, by Demarest.

One PIANO-BOX WAGON, one or two seats, by Demarest.

One PORTLAND SLEIGH, trimmed.

One set CARRIAGE HARNESS, covered mountings, by Trainor.

One set SINGLE HARNESS.
One SADDLE AND BRIDLE.
One VALUABLE ROBE.
One WOLF ROBE.
One LAP ROBE.
One pair DRESS BLANKETS.
Stable BLANKETS, SHEETS, WHIPS, &c., &c.
Can be seen on Monday, the day previous to sale.

ALSO.

One BLACK MARE, 16 hands high, 10 years old, fine roadster, perfectly gentle; has trotted in 3:05.

One SORREL COLT, 4 years old, 15 hands high; Long Island Morgan of great promise.

One PARK PHAETON, used three months, made by John B. Lawrence.

One set LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS, made by Trainor, used three times.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. MIRRORS, ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 60 East 34th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.:

All the elegant furniture, &c., in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood drawingroom suite, in crimson and gold satin; marble-top centre and fancy tables, rich pier and mantle mirrors, very fine satin and lace curtains, carved walnut library furniture, walnut extension table, buffet, dining chairs, elegant French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, elegant mantel clocks and ornaments, lounges, easy chairs, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, medallion velvet and Brussels carpets. Also a number of very choice original oil paintings, by Kruseman, Blondel, Van Ingen, Koeck-Koek, Carlous, Clernot, Waldorp, Sharp, Morton, Muller, and others. The house will be open for exhibition on Monday, 22d inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Theall & Curtis, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SPECIAL SALE OF
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
being the balance of stock to close a partnership,
BY MINER & SOMERVILLE,
TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1866,
at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

Particulars in to-morrow's *Times*.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 60 East 34th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., a number of choice original Oil Paintings by

"Kruseman," "Clevnot,"
"Blondel," "Waldrop,"
"Carlours," "Van Ingen,"
"Koeck-Koeck," "Scharp,"

and others. Catalogues at the auction office, No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of Theall & Curtis, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY STOCK.

ADRIAN C. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

71 shares Howard Insurance Company, $50 each, being the fractional shares and shares unsubscribed for in the recent increase of the Company's capital.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND PEARL-st. property, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., (Stevens House, late Delmonico's.)

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 111 Broadway, the well-known Stevens House property, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., nearly opposite the Bowling-green. The ground is 84 feet 2 inches on Broadway by about 110 feet in depth. One of the most substantial buildings in the City, and can be adapted for any business requiring great strength.

ALSO,

PEARL-ST. PROPERTY, NEXT TO WALL-ST.

The substantial four-story brick store and lot, No. 157 Pearl-st., next to the northwest corner of Wall. Lot 24 feet 6 inches on Pearl by about 89 feet in depth. The building is connected with the Wall-st. property of J. C. Bell, Esq., and is used for offices.

44TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 105 feet east of 4th-av.

4TH-AV.—1 lot southwest corner 4th-av. and 120th-st.

Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell by auction on THURSDAY Oct. 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 175 Madison-av., between 34th and 35th sts., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved ebony and gilt library suit, in brocade, silk reps; very fine library and card tables, bookcases, rosewood sofas and chairs, in reps; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich mantel clocks and ornaments, elegant tapestry, reps, brocatel and lace curtains; very richly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace wardrobes, spring and hair mattresses, Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rich China glassware, &c.

Also, all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house. The furniture will be on exhibition by permit on Wednesday, 24th inst.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.—THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 West 34th-st., between Brodway and 7th-av., all the elegant rosewood, walnut, and oak parlor, bedroom, and diningroom furniture, in fine order, made by Roux, Marcotte, and Dessoir; pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood pianoforte, (Steinway, maker,) rich satin and lace curtains, elegant mantel clocks and ornaments; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; fine French china, glass, and silver ware. Also, several very fine original oil paintings by Herring, Shayer, and C. F. Muller, (after Murillo and others;) the contents of the library, in part of Scott's, Cooper's, Moore's, Shelley's, Dickens', and Hogarth's illustrated works, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich-st., near Reade-st.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6½ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st. The premises will be sold in one parcel. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
W. B. WINTERTON, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1866, at the private residence, No. 23 University-place, by order of the executors of E. Boonen Graves, all the household furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite, in satin and brocatel curtains, Ormolu marble French clocks, rosewood seven-octave pianoforte, etageres, billiard table, complete toilet sets, rosewood marble top bureaus and washstands, French mahogany bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant mahogany extension dining table, buffet chairs, china and glass ware, oilcloth and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 23 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE SEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, WASHINGTON AND PARK AVS. AND HOUSTON-ST.

JAMES COLE, sen., will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following, to close the estate of A. B. Crossman, deceased: 9 lots on Washington-av., between Myrtle and Park avs.; 11 lots on Houston-st., between Myrtle and Park av.; 3 lots on Park-av., near Washington-av. This property is well located on leading avenues, good neighborhood, &c. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND HARRISON-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., the following-described property, viz.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The plot of land, with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Washington and Harrison-sts., and known as Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Harrison-st., being together 60 feet 4 inches in width by 50 feet in depth.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 77 valuable lots near Prospect park, in the 8th and 9th Wards, Brooklyn. JAMES COLE, SENR., will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., (opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,) 77 lots, situated on Flatbush, 5th and 6th-avs. and on Bergen, Wyckoff and Pearsall-sts. This property is located in one of the best sections of the City, near Prospect Park and on two lines of railroads. For maps, &c., apply to STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Esq., trustee, No. 14 Wall-st., N. Y., or of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
BY FAVORITE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS,
BY MINER & SOMERVILLE.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
OCTOBER 24 AND 25,
AT THEIR SALESROOM, No. 37 NASSAU-ST.
Particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—The private property of a gentleman going to Europe, viz.: A fine pair of black horses, 16 hands high, long tails, 7 and 9 years old; a phaeton in good order, made by Brewster; a three-quarter seat trotting wagon, pole and shafts; a fine double harness, mounted, Prince's metal. Without reserve.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 86 Cedar-st., BREWSTER & BERG will sell a large assortment of first-class furniture, consisting, in part, of parlor suites, in brocatel and reps; chamber sets of rosewood and walnut; also, dining-room and library sets. The furniture is first-class work. Also, 50 cases sparkling Catawba wine.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 23, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
88 half chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
500 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons landing.
169 cases new Smyrna Figs, cartoons.
50 cases new Smyrna Figs, drums.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of Fishing Tackle. Sent by Express to order by J. & J. BRUEN, No. 189 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Guns.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, game, pastry, jellies and desserts; best of City reference from her last place; also by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67½ West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking; best of City reference. Also a first-class competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of a grown child and sew; both can be highly recommended; can be seen for one week, if not engaged. Call at No. 325 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a small private family; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 209 26th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork and governing children, and does all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; operates on Grover & Baker's machine; has no objection to assist with children; is a Protestant; has good City reference. Call at No. 136 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has got the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant German lady as plain seamstress in a nice family; is a good operator on sewing-machine; willing to do light chamberwork; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 54 Allen-st., near Grand-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse to an invalid lady, or wait on an old lady, or to assist in housekeeping; has references from the most respectable families in the City; over five years' from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and take care of grown children; can cut and make children's clothes; no objection to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS VERY COMPEtent seamstress; respectable private family preferred; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house; the advertiser is an excellent sewer; would go out by the day to work until permanently suited; references. Call at No. 19 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman who is a competent seamstress; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' or Grover & Baker's machines, and has no objection to light chamberwork, or attend to grown children; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 (in the store) East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; or as laundress in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 562 8th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of growing up children and do sewing; has excellent reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and first-class housemaids, with unexceptionable references, to the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, employment in private families by the day; can make sacks, and will take her own machine, if required; good reference. Address or call for three days at No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing in a small family; best of reference from her last employer. Address No. 228 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman who is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 West 17th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately arrived from the old country, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is neat and tidy, and perfectly willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; is competent to wait on a lady; has no objection to the care of grown children; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an English woman who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady or go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at 115 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of City and country references can be given from the last places I lived in. Call at No. 138 West 30th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse and plain sewer; would like to travel with a kind, respectable lady; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of highly recommended English Protestant cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on sewing-machine; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 220 9th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, and has no objections to general housework; can give four years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 283 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has most excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 51 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house or the country; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse and seamstress; has filled the situation for the last twelve years; has the highest City reference. Apply at No. 366 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the upholstery-store, from 10 to 4, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of boning and larding, entries and all kinds of deserts; gets up dinners in good style; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 4 Union-court, between 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; good reference. Call for two days at No. 217 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands her business perfectly; would assist in washing and ironing, if required; has good City references. Call at No. 9 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a small family; best of references given. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as nurse; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of a baby from its birth; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $10. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS a good cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court University-place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, SEWING by the week or month, or would go South with a lady as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 497 3d-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Smith's, No. 227 1st-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS general house servant in a private family; has been six months in this country; can give good recommendation. Apply at Castle Garden, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; can give six years' reference. Call at No. 157 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; willing to assist with part of washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French girl, as nurse and seamstress; best of City references. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as good cook; can do all kinds of cooking; City or country; good references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last situation, No. 28 East 4th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, in a private family in the City. Call at No. 110 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid; would do plain sewing if required; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a widow, middle-aged, (American;) best references. Address Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SITUation by a young girl as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; respectable City reference given. Call at No. 22 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EXperienced infant's nurse; can take the entire care; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 466 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl to cook, wash and iron; can speak no English. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 96 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT person a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 40 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY a Protestant girl with good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman a situation as wet nurse in a gentleman's family; has lost her own baby. Call for two days at No. 235 West 37th-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, side dishes, game and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a small family, or to take care of a child, by a young girl well recommended. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 18 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress, and can do fine washing; the best City references furnished. Call at No. 318 7th-av., corner 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., at Mr. Smith's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, with best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, washing and ironing, at her own house. Address, by note only, Mrs. J. DORNAN, 149 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a respectable married woman; baby seven weeks old. Call for two days at No. 14 4th-av.

WASHING WANTED BY A WIDOW woman at her own house at No. 308 East 33d-st., two stairs up, front room.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

ENGLAND—AN ENGLISH NURSE, WHO IS A good sailor, desires an engagement with an invalid lady or family, going to Europe this week; she would give her services during the voyage for her passage. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD CAPABLE SERvants on hand: German, English, Welsh and others—to suit all—at the large first-class Employment House, No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.
MRS. STEINER.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-av., near 14th-st., may be obtained a Protestant laundress, a Scotch chambermaid, and a Protestant cook; also, reliable servants for nurses and housework.

A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL WOULD LIKE to engage with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; would assist in washing. Call at No. 211 West 36th-st.

CROTCHET WORK—WOOLEN AND LACE done to order. Ladies will please apply or address Mrs. DENNY, No. 120 East 20th-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, steady man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business and can make himself useful on a gentleman's place; no objections to the country; the best City reference from his last employer, where he lived five years. Can be seen at Mr. Trainor's, or address J. J., No. 744 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; can give the best City reference. Apply at J. GANTZ'S Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days. Wages no object.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; perfectly understands his business; can bring the best of City reference; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at Mr. Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse plants, hot and cold, graperies, flower and vegetable garden and the laying out of a gentleman's place; has the best of references. Address A. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Scotch coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and a gentleman's place; can milk; has first-class references; will be found trustworthy in all respects. Call on or address MACK, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his last employer as to sobriety and capability; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a married man; has the best of references from his last employer; is a sober, honest and careful man with horses and cows; would take care of a small garden; country preferred. Address P. H. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTAble character, who can give first-class reference, a situation as waiter in a private house, or light porter in an importing store. Address, on Monday, P. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR coachman and gardener by a single man, English; understands his business perfectly; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references from his last employer, who can be seen in the City. Address T. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant single man of good address; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference given. Address J. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, sober man as coachman or groom in a private family, either City or country; thoroughly understands the business; can give good reference from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER and steady habits, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Address A. M., stables No. 92 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man; has no incumbrance; understands farming and the care of horses; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC young man, a situation as general clerk or light porter in any mercantile establishment, where honesty and application to duty will be appreciated. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND COOK'S SITuation by a man and wife, Protestants; no family; or would take care of a gentleman's place; the best of recommendations. Call or address X., Mr. Griffin's seed store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; the country preferred; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as porter in a store, or to drive a horse and wagon; is willing to make himself useful. Call or address D. H., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st., or J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can come well recommended; is willing to be useful and obliging; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; fully understands his business; is willing and obliging; can furnish unexceptionable reference as to character and capability. Address S. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; is a good milker; country preferred; good reference. Address, for two days, M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and first-rate City driver; has the best City references. Address J. O., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as coachman; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 Bleecker-st., at Lowden's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom in a private family; City or country; good reference given from his last employer. Address A. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; wishes to go to the country; has eight years' reference. Address O. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young single man, German; understands both businesses perfectly well, and has the best of references. Call at No. 355½ Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who understands his business thorougly, and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address E. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble industrious man as night watchman or porter in wholesale store; best of reference. Call or address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; understands the care of horses, harness, carriages; references from former places. Address B. W. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man with horses; good references; single; Scotch. Call or address SCOTCH, Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the hardware store, No. 601 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; no objection to the country; unexceptional City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR gardener and farmer, by a thoroughly competent man; greenhouses, graperies, grounds, &c. Address VINE, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY colored single man, who thoroughly understands the business. Address W. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address J. C., No. 12 East 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

SALARIES PAID TO EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS. Apply to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN AND BOYS, OF good character and genteel appearance, who are thoroughly acquainted with the City and vicinity, to act as guides for strangers upon business or pleasure, and to direct circulars; some of them speaking different languages preferred; bring references. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., "Bureau of Information."

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; none need apply that do not understand their business thoroughly. Call at No. 7 West 28th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class seamstress; one who can dress hair preferred. Apply, with recommendations, at SEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE; one who resides with his parents; must be a good penman, quick and accurate at figures. Address Box No. 2,609 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEMAID AND seamstress. Apply for three days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, with City references only, at 63 West 9th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses and housewokers.

FARMER WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, coming well recommended, who understands farmwork and the management of horses, cows, and vegetable garden, may hear of a good situation by applying at No. 51 Broadway, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1866.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from 1st January, 1867, to 30th June, 1868, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1.

16,500 Yards of sky blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

6,500 Yards of dark blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

3,000 Yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

200 Yards scarlet cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,500 Yards sixth-fourths dark blue flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

19,000 Yards three-quarters dark blue flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,400 Gray blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

8,000 Pairs of woolen socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,500 Yards white linen for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

12,000 Yards white linen for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

17,000 Yards canton flannel for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

5,000 Yards cotton ticking for bed-sacks.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,200 Uniform caps, complete, except pompons.

1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.

4,000 Fatigue caps with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.

1,600 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

600 Gross coat buttons (eagle.)
250 Gross jacket buttons (eagle.)
100 Gross vest buttons (eagle.)
1,000 Pairs yellow metal crescents and scale straps.
1,000 Sets epaulette bullion for privates.
20 Red worsted sashes.
7,000 Yards yellow binding.
2,000 Yards red cord.
25 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
40 Drums (tenor) complete
250 Batter drum-heads.
100 Snare drum-heads.
200 Drum cords.
75 sets drum snares.
50 Boxwood "B" fifes.
75 Pairs drum sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 Pairs army bootees (Infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

800 Cartridge boxes with magazines.
1,500 Bayonet scabbards with frogs attached.
900 Percussion cap pouches.
800 Cartridge box belts.
1,000 Waist belts.
500 Waist plates.
50 Sword frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch coats.
Uniform coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Linen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel sacks.
Red and blue jackets for boys.
Bedsacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barrack, Washington, D.C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled; and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies as above described be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. A. B., Guarantor.
E. F. C. D., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to
Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL REVOLVER AND BREECH-LOADING PISTOL, manufactured by the National Arms Company, Kent-av., corner of Hewes-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. These arms having become so well known, we have dispensed with our New-York agency. They are for sale in all the principal cities and villages throughout the United States by the trade generally. All large orders should be sent direct to the Armory, where they will be promptly executed.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, A widower, who has got three little girls from six to ten years of age, wishes to place them under the care of a respectable lady who has no family; a person with means, and who has got a comfortable home preferred; she must be a Protestant; good references given and required. Address, stating full particulars and the price per month, which must be very moderate, for three days, A. B., Post-office, New-York.

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES COMPLETE for all kinds of sewing on light and heavy work; price $20, warranted for five years. For samples please address or call on the agent, J. F. WERNER, No. 104 Bleecker-st.

TO COLLAR, CUFF AND BOSOM MAKERS.—TOLHURST'S improved plating-machine for collars, cuffs and bosom; also the latest improved paper-collar machines, made to order at his machine-shop, corner of Union and Fulton sts., Troy, N. Y.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified that the funeral of Mr. W. DE JONG will take place this (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 633 7th-av. By order, B. BALDERSEE, Secretary.

CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS AND OTHER Winter blooming and variegated leaved plants, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 John-st. A choice assortment from Mr. L. Menand, Albany, N. Y.

I HAVE IMPORTED FROM FRANCE nice and new toys that I offer for sale at commission in all fancy store. Address RESTAURANT No. 42 Whitehall-st.

NAVY PRIZE CLAIMS—MONEY ADvanced on prize and other adjudicated claims against the United States Government. Apply to BLEECKER & DENISON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS COLORED, IN OIL AND water, in highest style of art, at moderate prices, by a lady, at No. 65 6th-av. Instructions given.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 15.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M. The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS............Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$90
Second class, $60.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO..........Oct. 17
MALTA..........Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK..........Thompson..SATURDAY, Oct. 27
VIRGINIA..........Prowse........SATURDAY, Nov. 3

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY..........Oct. 27
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY..........Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..........SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, Dec. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov 3.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GRANADA, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 25. HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1.
From Pier No. 39 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. R. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. F. WATKINS.
Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. E. B. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Aspinwall; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR LINE.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the fine New-York built steamer *Dictator*, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will follow on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 50 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Monday, Oct.	22,	2 P. M.	Monday, Oct.	22,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday,	23,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday,	23,	7 A. M.
Wednesday,	24,	3 P. M.	Wednesday,	24,	7½ A. M.
Friday,	26,	6½ A. M.	Thursday,	25,	8 A. M.
Saturday,	27,	10 A. M.	Friday,	26,	10 A. M.
Tuesday,	30,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	29,	8½ A. M.
Wednesday,	31,	9½ A. M.	Tuesday,	30,	12 M.
			Wednesday,	31,	2½ P. M.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 Wall-st.; Lewis & Corlies, Druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st.; or Home-Made Dining Saloon, No. 284 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7¼ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT. FROM OCT. 1, 1866. Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway..........at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel..........at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:30 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:
Two panels of 150 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 23 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS or TAX BOOKS on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1866 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF NINE, OR LESS, may have all the room required, with first-class table, (private,) elegant parlor, &c., in brown-stone house on Murray Hill; terms low. All particulars at [illegible], corner [illegible]-st. and Broadway.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also Rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARD.—A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN OF quiet habits, who would loan $500 on security, can hear of a nice home on Staten Island so long as it would be mutually agreeable; terms moderate; charge for board to go toward the liquidation of loan. Address T. R., Box No. 3,592 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, will let to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, a large, well-furnished front room on the second floor, on very reasonable terms; bath and gas. Apply at No. 85 3d-av., first high-stoop house above 11th-st.

LODGING ROOMS AT THE NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, corner of Bowery and Bayard-st.; 200 light rooms covering 4½ lots of ground; gas in each room. Lodgings for gentlemen only, 50 and 60 cents per night; $2 50 to $4 per week.
P. V. HUSTED, Proprietor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, first-class, also single room; everything new and neat; quite convenient to hotels; on Madison-square; private family; no boarders; the best of service provided; breakfast served in private parlor if desired. Inquire at No. 19 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE by the middle of November, a furnished front room, with board, in a respectable family—Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed preferred; terms must be moderate, not over $50 per month, in advance, if desired. Address H. C. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS (THE entire second floor) in a private family, on Madison-square; would be let to a gentleman's family for the Winter, with private table. Address, with real name, G. W. C., Box No. 622 Post-office.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED.—A young lady, a teacher, desires a home in an educated Christian family in Brooklyn. Any family disposed to meet such desire may address Box No. 616 New-York Post-office.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bedroom adjoining, to let, with board, in a private family. Also a doctor's office; they will be let separately or together. Apply at No. 146 East 23d-st.

A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, on second floor, to let, with board; also a back suite on same floor, and a large front room on third, at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

A SMALL SQUARE ROOM, OR A LARGE hall room, wanted, by a gentleman, with board, in a modern built house in the upper part of the City. Address M. E. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

THE PARLOR FLOOR AND THE THIRD floor, two rooms each, handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, at No. 50 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor and bedroom on third floor, with board, together or separate; house modern. No 220 (new number) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 80 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., a furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor to let, to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 5th-av.—First and third floors, furnished, with private table only, will be let to one or two first-class families.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, may be obtained at No. 109 East 16th-st., near 4th-av. Reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about two hours from New-York, would take four or five boarders; board about $10. For photographic views of the place and particulars, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST.

One near Madison-square, with stable.
One near Union-square, with stable.
One on Gramercy Park, with stable.
One on Stuyvesant-square, with stable.
Several on 5th-av.
Several on Murray Hill,
And in various part of the City,
At $250 to $1,500 per month,
For 6 months, 12 months, or a term of years.

TO LET—FOR 6, 12 OR 18 MONTHS, ON MURRAY Hill, a first-class English basement house, splendidly furnished; also containing a great quantity of works of art. For particulars and permit apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT

at Newtown, L. I., containing 15 rooms, with stables, gardens and greenhouse, &c., complete; several acres of land if wanted; five minutes' walk from depot; 25 minutes' ride by Flushing Railroad to 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point; churches of all denominations convenient; possession 1st November. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS—A most desirable country seat on the confines of the City, with large and commodious dwelling, having every convenience and comfort of a first-class City home, including gas and water throughout. The locality is within a few moments ride of the Central Park, and the City can be reached any time day or night in half an hour. The grounds are ample, consisting of an area equal to about 350 City lots, which contain all kinds of fruits, including hot and cold graperies, green-house and conservatory, stocked with vines and plants of the most esteemed kind, in great abundance. There is a large and handsome Gardener's Lodge, with large carriage-houses and barns. The prospect is unsurpassed, having a view of the East River, with its islands, for many miles. The perfect health of the place is established beyond any doubt.
The mansion house will be leased with carpets and gas fixtures. In short, this opportunity for getting all that is desired in a country home seldom occurs. Apply to Box No. 443 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A first-class private residence at Rye, Westchester County; has five acres of land, highly cultivated; good carriage-house and stables, all in perfect order for a Winter residence; terms, if furnished, $100 per month till May 1, 1867, or $2,000 per annum. Apply to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

ORANGE.—TO RENT A HOUSE IN FIRST-rate order, and well furnished, on high ground, six minutes' walk from railroad-station; it contains 11 rooms, has range, a brick furnace, and gas; from Nov. 1; rent $150 per month. Apply to BLAKEWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

A VERY FINE RESIDENCE TO LET.— City and country combined; furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements; 20 minutes from 42d-st. by steam; horse cars pass the grounds; the finest residence and grounds in Morrisania. Apply at No. 87 Bowery.

TO RENT, WITH FURNITURE—A pleasant residence at Elizabeth, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York, for six months from Nov. 1; rent moderate. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st., or to G. P. SMITH, Judge Slosson's office, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET.—PERSONS GOING TO HOUSEKEEP-ing or having rooms to let, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

AT YONKERS—TO RENT LOW—A FUR-nished cottage, 14 rooms, gas and water, near depot and steamboat landing; possession immediately. Address Box No. 343 Yonkers Post-office.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STABLES, WITH exercising ring attached, box-stalls, &c. Apply at the New-York and Harlem Railroad Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT MEALS, TO gentlemen, at private house No. 49 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS FOR business, &c., at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply as per bill on front door.

TO LEASE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE OF 14TH-st., near Hudson River. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO a private family only. Apply at No. 130 East 24th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFT WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED LOFT wanted immediately. Address GILBERT, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, PART OF A house, suitable for housekeeping. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LATELY subsisting between the subscribers, under the name of WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.
C. A. WAINWRIGHT, }
ROBERT C. McLEOD, } General partners.
EDWARD T. SHAW, Special partner.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.
Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.
JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1866.
MR. GIDEON POTT HAS THIS DAY been admitted a member of our firm, and the business will be carried on under the style of POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, in the front office of Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.'s new building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.
DAVIDSON & JONES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.
EDWARD MORRISON,
ANDREW SOHER,
JOSEPH SOHER.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

COAL.

COAL $7—FLOUR $10—PEOPLE'S COAL AND flour office, No. 208 Broadway; coal and flour sold at wholesale prices. Send orders immediately, before prices advance.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS, BREWERS, DISTILLERS, &c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN EAST 26TH-ST. For sale or to lease the large three-story and basement brick building, Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190 and 192 East 26th-st., standing on five full lots of ground. The building is very substantial, and is well suited for a distillery, brewery, rectifying, or for any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to NIMMONS & HAUGHTON, No. 15 Broadway.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

EACH $1,000 LESS than any within ten squares between 5th and Madison avs. Purchasers will find it advantageous to see these before buying. J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st.

A MAGNIFICENT ESTATE FOR SALE low, comprising 200 acres excellent land, in lower Dutchess County, with very choice improvements. The situation and prospect are the perfection of beauty. The attractions of the farm and the forest, the mountain and the flood, meadows and pastures, slopes and valleys, with magnificent building grounds, are here blended in a style never surpassed. The buildings, at once spacious and compact, architectural in design and complete in workmanship, are worth more than the price now charged for the whole estate. Has a fine stream well stocked with trout, and a beautiful grove of 80 acres' elegant railroad timber, sufficient to pay for the property. Fish and game in abundance; not a healthier atmosphere stirs on the continent; in a severe practical view, it will pretty easily yield an annual income of 40 per cent.; it is a natural stock and grazing farm; a complete gentleman's place for the common farm price. A man would cheerfully go round the world for such a chance, or wait for it a lifetime and then die without the sight. For full details apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 37.

300 BUILDING PLOTS, NEAR FORD-HAM and Tremont Depots, Harlem Railroad, for sale in shares, and choice of plots to be drawn for. These plots are selling rapidly, and there is now no doubt but that all will be sold, and the drawing take place in November next. Price of each plot $100. Many worth from $500 to $800 each, several having buildings upon them, value: at from $1,000 to $3,000. Full particulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., can be obtained by applying to F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st.; GEORGE BANKS, No. 126 Bowery; HENRY STONEY, No. 86 6th-av.; JOHN BUSSING or JOHN BERRIAN, No. 14 Pine-st.; or JOHN CORNELL, Fordham, who will show and conduct purchasers to the property.

AN ELEGANT WESTCHESTER RESI-dence for sale less than cost, situated in an aristocratic neighborhood, with fine views of Long Island Sound. Large new gothic house, containing 17 rooms, with every modern improvement; fine large stables, complete in every respect; grounds comprise four acres, beautifully improved; great abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE— Two neat and comfortable two-story and attic brick houses in fee, in good order; Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge, near Grand-st.; lots 20 feet by 75 feet each. Also, 4 lots north side 82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., full size; a portion of the money can remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., executors of estate of Mrs. C. Donaldson.

FOR SALE, IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A first-class house, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, heaters, &c.; house has fifteen rooms; out-buildings, carriage-house, &c.; grounds 125 feet front, 175 feet rear and 550 feet deep; (about two acres;) possession Nov. 1. Price, $18,500; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. RANDELL, No. 522 8th-av.; hours in store, before 12 M.; at Elizabeth after 2 P. M. N. B.—Carpets, glasses, &c., if wanted.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.:
East 39th-st., near Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone; West 22d-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone; Gramercy Park, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, full front.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT MODERN three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 243 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; good neighborhood; has all improvements, and is in perfect order; possession Nov. 1; part of furniture may be purchased. Price $9,000, part of which may remain. Apply on the premises.

$30,000 CASH.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house in good order, not higher up town than 34th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; possession on or before May next; communications treated as confidential. Address Box No. 1,820 New-York Post-office, stating locality, size, price and where an interview may be had. Lot must be in fee.

$4,000 WILL BUY A VERY BEAU-TIFUL, healthily located farm of 40 acres, 300 apple trees bearing, three miles from Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 miles from the City by the Hudson River or railroad; buildings would cost the money; a great bargain, as the owner received it through a mortgage foreclosure. F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.
House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASES FOR SALE.—Lot in West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x100; 21 years 3 renewals; ground rent $350. Lot in West 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 31x100; 21 years 3 renewals; ground rent $450.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—Location near 5th-av. and Union-square; house 37.6x82, in complete order and elegantly furnished; stable with rear entrance. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property a handsome country seat at Peekskill; beautiful view of the Hudson River, healthy, convenient to cars and steamboats; terms low. Address B., Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

BOURBON WHISKY FOR REAL ES-TATE.—Two hundred barrels genuine old copper distilled Kentucky Bourbon whisky will be exchanged for real estate; part cash paid if required. Apply at No. 52 Amity-st., morning and evening.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A NEW AND beautiful cottage house, 12 rooms, well built, fine location, near depot; price $8,500. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or (by letter only) to J. S. Otis, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, ONE MILE from Tremont, a beautiful residence, with seven rooms, near the river; lot 50x150 feet, with plenty of fruit; price $4,000. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over Citizens' Savings Bank, N. Y.

BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY, IN the town of Bergen, for sale. A handsome cottage, two large lots, carriage-house, &c.; neighborhood first class. Price $5,800.
JOHN H. PLATT, Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE— Some of the most desirable lots on 5th and 8th-avs., fronting the Central Park, and also on the adjacent streets. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE.—Four full lots, north side 55th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths on mortgage for a term of years.
R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 51ST, 52D AND 53D STS., between 5th and 6th avs.; for sale in plots to suit purchasers; 4 lots on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES—WITH FROM one to three acres of ground, for sale, within one hour of New-York. Prices ranging from $4,000 to $10,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

MODERN NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, $5,500; Hall-st., $4,600; Hamilton-st., $8,500; elegant mansion, 16 lots, (Boulevard.) POILLON, 100 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-sized brown-stone house in West 21st-st., near 5th-av., with furniture, for sale or to rent; possession immediately. JAMES W. ARBONA, No. 141 Broadway.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 959 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house, with all improvements, with or without furniture. Possession immediately.

FARM AT A SACRIFICE.—$4,000.—OR exchanged; 124 acres, Columbia County, near depot; site unsurpassed for a hotel. POILLON, 100 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—ALBANY-ST., 19x58 feet; $12,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SU-perior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A HOTEL-KEEPER, whose reputation for capacity and high social position is second to none, desires additional capital to establish or purchase a really first-class house in the City of New-York. Parties with ample means and of undoubted respectability, will please address, in confidence, Box No. 5,965 Post-office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—(ACTIVE OR SILENT) with a cash capital of $5,000 to 15,000 in a lucrative wholesale and retail business already established in this City. Address T. & J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PAR-lor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM PO-land, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; Gentlemen $1.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIR-voyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PROF. A. E. MAURICE, CLAIRVOYANT, at No. 11 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK.

Ristori's ticket office, No. 685 Broadway, Chickering's.
FRENCH THEATRE..........Director, J. GRAU.
LAST NIGHT but one of the season before the departure of Mme. Ristori and her Company for Boston.
WEDNESDAY, (77th subscription,) Oct. 24, (by urgent request,) ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARY STUART.
FRIDAY—Last night of the season,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock,
RISTORI'S FAREWELL MATINEE—MACBETH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RISTORI—LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. RISTORI Before the departure of the Ristori Company for Boston. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 80th subscription.
ADELAIDE RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH.
Ticket office Brooklyn Academy, and New-York, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL MATINEE IN NEW-YORK.

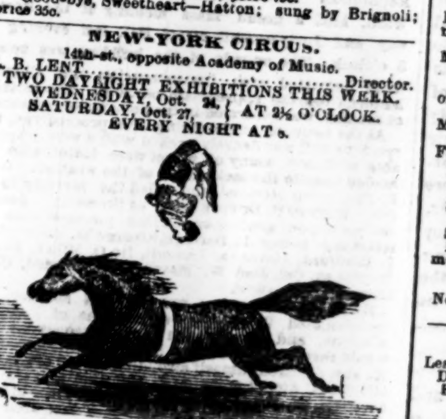
(Only a limited number of tickets will be sold.)
FRENCH THEATRE, DIRECTOR, J. GRAU. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 27, at 1 o'clock, ADELAIDE RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH. Admission to all parts of the house $2, with exception of Private Boxes, which will be secured at the usual prices.

PAREPA'S CONCERTS.

Songs published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway:
"Why I was Looking Out,"—Blumenthal; price 30c.
"Grieve not for Me,"—Wrighton; price 40c.
"L'Estasi"—Waltz—Arditi; price 75c.
"Good-bye, Sweetheart—Hatton; sung by Brignoli; price 35c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
TWO DAYLIGHT EXHIBITIONS THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, } AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, }
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.



ROBINSON'S RAPID RIDING,
with that CHARMING LITTLE SPRITE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG,
THE BEAUTIFUL EMOTIONAL EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES E. COOKE
IN HIS PICKWICKIAN PICTURES.
New pantomime, entitled the SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.
and all the PEOPLE, HORSES and PONIES,
in an elegantly diversified programme.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE FAIR AND FESTIVAL

No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES;
THE DESTITUTE AND ORPHAN CHILDREN OF OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School," for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation, in our FAIR AND GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, of all who desire with us to see "The Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
Mrs. CHARLES P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, 1st Vice-President.
Mrs. ROBERT FORSTER, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. WM. S. HILLYER, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. HERVEY G. LAW, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.
Mrs. JOHN H. WHITE, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

The undersigned, desiring to express our sympathy and unite our efforts with the "Home and School" for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, located in the City of New-York, do most cheerfully cooperate with the ladies composing the officers and managers of that institution as a Supervisory Committee in their approaching "Fair and Presentation Festival."

Major-Gen. Van Vliet,
Major-Gen. Francis C. Barlow,
Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane,
Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall,
Brig.-Gen. Rush C. Hawkins
Judge Chas. P. Daly, Chairman of Committee;
Jno. H. White,
G. P. B. Hoyt,
J. H. Puleston.

The fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks, at the Public Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York.

To be concluded by the GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL TO BE HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

Under the musical direction of Theodore Thomas, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the festival there will be issued
200,000 Tickets at $1 each,
and
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester County, near New-York City	12,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New-York	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New-York	3,000
1 Carriage, Horses and Harness (complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinways)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-rings and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot-water Apparatus" for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1 Elegant first Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, at $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines, now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	6,500
1,000 Copies, (2 vols. each,) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils and Sleeve Buttons, at $6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000 Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gent's Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gent's Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gent's Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., &c., amounting to	24,225

Making in the aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at..........$100,000

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter, at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50
10 tickets to one address	9 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50
30 tickets to one address	26 25
40 tickets to one address	35 00
50 tickets to one address	43 50
100 tickets to one address	85 00

Address all orders and communications to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing Machine Company of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

Editors are invited to notice this Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy and benevolence suggest.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway.—Third Classical Matinée WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at Conservatory Hall, No. 820 Broadway. To commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P. M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROT-TING THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 2½ P. M. Match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five to wagons. H. Woodruff's s. m. *Lady Emma*, D. Pfifer's b. m. *Lady Thorn*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 1 P. M., and the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes during the day for the course direct. Same day the celebrated stallion *George Wilkes* matched to beat 2 m. 25 s. to wagons in three trials.
WM. SHAW, President.

MEETINGS.

EDUCATION—THE REAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION, Coöperating with the South in this national and Christian enterprise, will be held in Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 7½ P. M.
Chief Justice Chase, the President of the Commission, is expected to take the chair.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and Hon. T. J. Durant, of New-Orleans, have positively engaged to speak.
ADMISSION FREE BY TICKETS, which can be had at the rooms of the Commission, No. 76 John-st. and No. 22 Bible House; also at Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House, and Messrs. Caswell and Mack, 5th-av. Hotel.
CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Corresponding Secretary N. Y. Branch.
LYMAN ABBOTT, General Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARG-est assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Pianos, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment taken in weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE GREAT ATTRACTION.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾,
THE ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours,
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
THE LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,
MR. JEFFERSON
In comedy, farce and comic drama. Performance commencing with Madison Morton's comedy-farce,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
MR. WOODCOCK..........MR. JEFFERSON.
Characters by a most able cast.
The entertainment concluding with the comic drama of the SPITFIRE.
MR. TOBIAS SHORTCUT..........MR. JEFFERSON.
MR. JEFFERSON'S PERFORMANCES
For the remaining nights of his limited stay.
Wednesday—Woodcock's Little Game, and Spitfire.
Thursday—Only night of Our American Cousin.
Friday—Only night of Rip Van Winkle.
Saturday—Benefit and last appearance of MR. JEFFERSON IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Seats may be secured daily from 9 till 4 P. M.
In preparation at the Olympic Theatre, and to be immediately produced,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT NEW DRAMA,
THE LONG STRIKE!
Now enjoying an unparalleled popularity at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¼.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
THIS EVENING,
Buckstone's operatic drama, in two acts,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,
with Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wilkins, Messrs. Mark Smith, Gomersal, Rankin and others.
To conclude with the screaming extravaganza,
RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE,
with Miss Fanny Young, Mr. Lewis Baker, &c.
Admission 75 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.
The new and immense drama of the DREAM OF DESTINY.
New and gorgeous scenery, with the famous drama of IRELAND AND AMERICA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet..........Directeurs.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS, COMEDY VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMA.
FRENCH OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7¾.
LE CHALET,
Comic opera, in one act, by Adam.
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,
Comic opera, in one act, by Victor Masse.
Prices of admission; $1; Boxes, (four seats,) $10; Parquet seats, $2; Second Tier, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents.
Office for subscriptions and the sale of tickets Messrs. Chickering & Sons', No. 652 Broadway, and MacCoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Splendid Bill.
Five Minutes.
Italian Opera.
Dodging a Wife.
Sphynx, Sphynx.
Broadway Newsboy.
Handy Andy, &c.
Champion Dance.

The success of this great troupe is beyond all precedent. The wonderful Leon in new and original burlesques. Edwin Kelly's new ballads. The trio of great comedians, Geo. Christy, Frank Moran and John Allen in side-splitting acts. Dick Sands' Champion Clog Dances. First appearance of the original Sphynx.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!—FIFTH-AV-enue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel. Open every evening and Saturday afternoon. Immense success of the new piece by E. Warden, "St. George and the Dragon." Great expense, wonderful effects, new appointments, &c. Admission to Matinee, 50 and 35 cents; evening as usual.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RES-TELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,309 New-York Post-office.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE wise in time. "Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue" (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., N. Y. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided. Advice per mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse. &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREAT-ment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.— Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility causes a [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

WM. STUART..........Manager.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
CROWDED HOUSES. A FURORE.
Brilliant success, before densely crowded audiences, of MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who, seconded by MR. J. C. McCULLOM AND A GREAT CAST, has already achieved, in her personation of LADY AUDLEY,
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
Second week of John Brougham's dramatization of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
ROBERT AUDLEY..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM.
Supported by
W. DAVIDGE, M. W. LEFFINGWELL, W. S. ANDREWS, W. A. DONALDSON, J. DUFF, Miss ANDREWS, Miss E. JOHNSON, Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE, and others.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 23,
SECOND NIGHT
of the last and most successful comedy, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
£100,000,
which will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS and the following great distribution of characters:

JOE BARLOW	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
GERALD GOODWIN	Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Mr. PENNYTHORNE	Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Mr. FLUKER	Mr. A. W. YOUNG
MAJOR BLACKSHAW	Mr. W. H. NORTON
PYEJINCH	Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
SIR RUMSEY WATERS	Mr. GEO. BROWNE
Mr. CHARKER	Mr. T. GRAHAM
GIBBONS, Mr. POPE | TOMMY	Mr. CASHIN
Mrs. BARLOW	Mrs. VERNON
ALICE BARLOW	Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
JANE PLOVER	Miss M. BARRETT
ARABELLA PELL	Miss F. GREEN

Dr. Westland Marston's new comedy, entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, having proved immensely successful, will be presented TO-MORROW EVENING, Wednesday, Oct. 24.
TUESDAY, Oct. 23—£100,000.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 25—£100,000.
FRIDAY, Oct. 26.—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
SATURDAY, Oct 26—£100,000.
THE FAST FAMILY having continued to attract full and delighted audiences, will shortly be repeated, of which due notice will be given, and also of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
JESSIE BROWN.
MISS FANNY HERRING AS JESSIE BROWN.
CAPTAIN KYD.
G. L. FOX AND FULL COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear, by general request, for the third time, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 23, as RICHARD III. THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his favorite character as CORPORAL BONJOUR, in WIENER IN PARIS, (Viennese in Paris,) and in Carl von Holtei's drama, HANS JUERGE. Tickets stamped Oct. 20, are good *only* for Thursday, Oct. 25, or the money will be refunded at the Box Office.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. Bateman begs to announce that the above new and spacious edifice will be opened to the public on the evening of Oct 31. During Mr. Bateman's visit to Europe he was enabled to enter into such arrangements with those who have the chief direction of musical matters abroad as will enable him to present to the New-York public the leading attractions of the day.

Notwithstanding the unbounded success and great popularity achieved by Madame Parepa and the commendations lavished upon her gifted young coadjutor, Carl Rosa, the youthful violinist, &c., Mr. Bateman resolved to increase the attractions of his concerts by adding strength to strength. He, therefore, at a great expense has for this season secured the services of Signor Brignoli, the favorite tenor, whose reappearance in this City, after an absence of two years, will undoubtedly afford much gratification to a public by whom he is so universally admired; the dashing and brilliant buffo singer Ferranti, and the pleasing baritone singer Fortuna.

The names of the vocal artists engaged guarantee that in this department the entertainment will be in all respects of the very highest order. In the instrumental department Mr. Batemen is also certain that he has consulted the wishes of the public and the interests of art by engaging Mr. S. B. Mills, the celebrated pianist whose well known mastery over his instrument enables him in classic and other pieces not merely to astonish but to delight his auditors. He has also secured the valuable services of Mr. J. L. Hatton, the well known composer and accompanyist, who, with the artists previously named, viz:

Mlle. PAREPA,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI,
Signor FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON and
A GRAND ORCHESTRA, UNDER Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
will make their first appearance in this City during the series of Concerts which will
INAUGURATE STEINWAY'S HALL,
Commencing on
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866.
The sale of tickets will commence on Monday, the 29th.
H. L. BATEMAN.

IRVING HALL.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK.
Brilliant Success! Crowded Houses!
Mr. HOWARD PAUL as NAPOLEON III.
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," the "Bould Sojer Boy;" and in her wonderful representation of Mr. SIMS REEVES, the great English tenor, will introduce the fine Scotch song, "THE MACGREGOR'S GATHERING," and the beautiful ballad, "SUNSET."
FRIDAY, 26th—FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra.
For sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY, 27th—FAREWELL MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

HARTZ,
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FORTY-FIRST NIGHT.

The Great Magician,
The Illusionist,
At Dodworth Hall,
Every Night.
The Wonderful Living Head.
Charming Growth of Flowers.
Basket Trick.
Magic Hat.
Striking Watches.

Every night at 8 o'clock.
AT DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED CHAIRS 50 CENTS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION OF MR. MOZIER'S MARBLE STATUARY.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers.
HORACE WATERS.

YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.

As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A GOOD SIX-OCTAVE PIANO FOR $85—New, seven-octave, rosewood pianos, with serpentine bottom, carved legs and overstrung bass, for $300. Also a very fine four round corner, 7⅓-octave, rosewood, carved leg piano, for sale at No. 228 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

EMERSON'S PIANOS.—C. A. MUNGER, wholesale and retail agent, warerooms No. 626 Broadway; these superb instruments for $325; for sale on installments, or to rent; warranted for five years. Second-hand pianos from $75 to $250.

40,000 PRINCE & CO. MELODEONS and Organs now in use, the best in the world. Pianos and melodeons for rent or for sale on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSI-CAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION on the piano and singing at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter; best of references given. Address, with residence, Teacher, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, very low for cash. Pianos to let. At the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST DESIRES a position in a Protestant Church. Address A. S. G., Box No. 351 Post-office.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Please send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 28½ West [illegible]-st. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Open for the season. Pupils can enter at any time.

CANADA.

A Resume of Canadian Politics—What the Canadians Think of Confederation—Origin and History of the Scheme—Disadvantages of a Strong Government—Opposition to the Scheme by the British Minority of Lower Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1866.

Canada presents just now a somewhat singular spectacle. Although at this moment remarkably free from anything in the shape of political excitement, it is, nevertheless the fact that she is passing through a political crisis, perhaps the most momentous in her history. On the eve of changes which are to alter *in toto* the current of her destiny, her people seem to be in a state of the most complete apathy with regard to the doings of their public men in the way of shaping out the political future of these provinces. Confederation is still the theme of occasional dreary newspaper articles, which few take the trouble to read, and still fewer the trouble to think over, just as some months ago it was the subject of dreary debates in our Parliament conducted with almost empty benches in the House, and their galleries overhead. And in all probability, before many more months pass over, it will be a *fait accompli*. There is no vigorous opposition to it, at least in Canada, which will form by far the most important member of the future British American Confederacy—and it is moving on smoothly toward its speedy consummation, waiting now only the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, which, as the scheme is supposed to be for the Imperial interest, will likely be accorded to it as a matter of course.

But with all this, it is notorious that the project has no hold in the heart of the masses of the people of this country. The history of Canada shows that her people can be earnest in their politics when they have an object to contend for in which they are really and truly interested. Thirty years ago, Reformers in both the eastern and western sections of Canada were so much in earnest that, with great odds against them, they at last took up arms against established authority, to obtain the rights which they could not secure by peaceable agitation. In later times, we have passed through scenes of intense political excitement, in the struggles eventually successful for responsible government and the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and in the contest—although unsuccessful, perhaps the most bitter of all—on the part of a large majority of the people of Upper Canada to remedy the injustice existing under the Union Act, which gave each section of the Province—no matter what might be the disparity in population—an equal number of representatives in Parliament. These agitations gave rise to crowded mass meetings all over the country, monster petitions and fiery debates, in and out of Parliament. The excitement they produced sometimes found vent in violent acts by partisan mobs—pelting Governors with rotten eggs, and harder, if less offensive, missiles—burning down Parliament houses and the like.

Confederation, on the other hand, has produced no appreciable excitement whatever. It has been forced on the country by the necessities of politicians, and the people—although they have no love for it, although they suspect it may bring upon them a heavy bill of expense, and although they see but very dimly the benefits of its produce—are yet willing, for the sake of peace, to accept of it, and to allow the politicians, whose lead they have been accustomed to follow, to have their own way, and inaugurate the grand experiment, as soon as they conveniently can. The party leaders, who for many years had been bitterly opposed to each other on all public questions, suddenly came to an agreement, and formed a coalition Government to carry confederation—a measure which till then had been very little heard of; and the masses—Tories and Reformers—who had stuck to their respective leaders up to that time, silently acquiesced, and accepted—though with a most entire absence of heartiness—the new platform on which the chiefs of the opposing factions had at last found a common standing.

The circumstances which brought about this important coalition, and the changes it has subsequently undergone, will afford the materials of an interesting chapter for the future historian of the Confederacy. For a number of years prior to 1862, the Government had been in the hands of a large majority of the representatives of Lower Canada, led by Mr. CARTIER, acting in conjunction with the representatives of a small minority in Upper Canada, led by Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD. In opposition were a small French minority, led by Mr. DORION, and a large Upper Canada majority, led by Mr. GEORGE BROWN. The Upper Canada opposition, following Mr. BROWN's lead, had been maintaining a most vehement contest for Upper Canada rights. In 1862 Mr. BROWN was in bad health, and was out of Parliament. The Government of Mr. CARTIER and Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD were defeated by an adverse vote on the second reading of Mr. MACDONALD's militia bill, and the long-delayed opportunity of obtaining the reins of Government at last presented to the Upper Canada majority. But they found themselves between the horns of a dilemma. If they adhered to their demand for representation by population, they could not command a majority of the whole House. The choice lay between adhering to principle and losing the tempting chance of office, now within their grasp, or taking office and abandoning principle. They chose the latter alternative, and Mr. MACDONALD, Mr. FOLEY, and other chiefs of a party which had made representation by population the whole sum and substance of its politics, entered a ministry—having Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, a sort of a neutral man, at its head—formed on the basis of frowning down the representation by population, whensoever and by whomsoever mooted. As a salve for uneasy consciences "retrenchment" was substituted as the new watchword of the Reform Party, and the members of that party, outside the Cabinet, with a reluctance they made no attempt to conceal, fell into the ranks as very cool supporters of the Retrenchment Ministry. Principle being thus thrown to the winds, politics in Canada became simply a fight between the ins and the outs, a personal question of rallying round certain leaders. During the next two years three successive Governments held office, and were one after the other defeated by an adverse vote in the Parliament. In 1864, on the defeat of the resurrected Cartier-Macdonald Government, which, on again obtaining office, had only been able to hold it for a few months, it became evident to all that public affairs in Canada had come to a dead-lock. No one set of men, having anything like the same political affinities, could command a permanent majority in Parliament. The people were sick of a political strife, which tended only to the advancement for the time being of the personal ends of a few individuals. Circumstances were ripe for a bold stroke, which should weld the warring factions into one strong party—and Mr. GEORGE BROWN, who meanwhile had returned to Parliament, but had kept clear of the sacrifices of principle made by his former political associates, proved himself the man for the occasion. Mr. BROWN, on the defeat of the Cartier-Macdonald Government, to which his own vote had contributed, held out the olive-branch of conciliation to the fallen Ministry. He suggested whether a strong Government might not be formed, on the basis of carrying constitutional changes, which would give equal justice to both sections of the Province. The defeated ministers eagerly caught at this chance—of quieting politi[illegible] you like—and entered into negotiations with Mr. BROWN, which eventuated in confederation being settled upon as the grand *panacea* for all our political troubles. Mr. BROWN entered the Government with two of his friends, and carried with him the support of nearly the whole Reform party of Upper Canada, representing the great majority of that section. A "strong" Government was thus at last formed, opposed only by a small Lower Canada minority, led by Mr. DORION and Mr. HOLTON, with some half dozen dissatisfied Upper Canadians, led by the ex-Premier, Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD. A conference with public men of the maritime provinces shortly afterward followed—and British-American confederation, which men of all parties had been accustomed to treat as an idle dream, suddenly became a great fact, almost on the verge of accomplishment.

It has to some been matter of surprise how the defection of Mr. BROWN from the coalition—which he created by bringing to the Conservative leaders an accession of reform strength, without which they could not have retained power—has not weakened it in any perceptible degree. This fact is easily explained. The present Government exist for the purpose of carrying confederation, and they are merely tolerated until they have accomplished their mission. As our present state of political existence is to continue only for a few months, there is no room for the creation of new parties. Mr. BROWN left the Ministry on the ground that they were not taking the best measures for securing a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty; but as the originator of the confederation policy, he could not place himself in decided opposition to them, and his *quondam* followers, when they had to decide between acting with Mr. BROWN out of office, and with the other Ministers who continued in office, very naturally chose the side on which were the loaves and fishes. The Ministry were sincerely rejoiced at Mr. BROWN's departure. His strong will, seeking to control all their actions in the Cabinet, they felt as an incubus from which they were glad to be relieved. And when they found that, in leaving them, he did not take his party with him, they were emboldened to an audacity which has no parallel in the history of Governments in Canada. Exulting in their strength, they ventured on acts which were a breach of the agreement on which the coalition had been formed; that there would be no important changes in the policy of the country until confederation was consummated—and acts for which they could not have obtained a parliamentary majority under ordinary circumstances. Prominent among these acts was the sweeping change in the tariff, which unnecessarily effected a revolution in commercial affairs, just on the eve of confederation, after which the whole tariff will have to be rearranged over again—and the Legal Tender scheme, which had no defenders in Parliament outside the ranks of the Ministry, although, when put to a vote, it was carried by a large majority. In like manner the consciousness of their strength induced Ministers to launch out on a course of lavish expenditure, against which Mr. BROWN vainly protested. His philippics on this head fell powerless on the ears of those who had been accustomed to acknowledge him as their leader, but whom he had himself led over into the ranks of the "Corruptionists," as the Cartier-Macdonald party used to be called in the old times of bitter party warfare. And the felt strength of the Ministry had another most pernicious effect. They thought they were in a position to set the moral sense of the community at defiance, and, of its twelve members, four exhibited themselves, during the recent session of Parliament, habitually intoxicated on the streets of Ottawa and within the chambers of the Legislature. The humiliating spectacle was exhibited of the leading member of the Government, in the Legislative Assembly, so bereft of his senses as to rise in his place and move motion after motion on the notice-paper which at a previous period of the same sitting he had moved and spoken to and carried!

This is a matter of public notoriety, and has formed the subject of a newspaper discussion, in which all that the defenders of the Ministry have had to say, has been that it is in bad taste to bring before the public the private failings of public men. And all this is tolerated because the Ministry have taken Confederation in hand, and there is a general consent that the project, having once been commenced, must be put through, although in no quarter is there any hearty liking for it. The prevalent feeling is, that it is impossible to retrace our steps—that, if possible, it would be very undesirable to do so, and revive the old scenes of party strife and animosity—and that me must endeavor to make the best of the political state on which, with the sanction of the mother country, we are soon to enter.

The only portion of the community who feel at all strongly on the subject are the British residents of Lower Canada. For the most part they are dissatisfied with the conduct of they representatives in Parliament in having supported confederation. They dread being placed at the mercy of the French majority in all educational and municipal matters, and there is a movement among them on foot for getting up petitions to the Queen to withhold her assent from the project until another Provincial Parliament shall have been elected specially for the purpose of considering the whole question in all its bearings, and more particularly the guarantees which may be necessary for the protection of the British minority in this election of the Province. It is barely possible that this movement, in conjunction with the vigorous opposition which is being given to the scheme in London by JOSEPH HOWE on behalf of the Nova Scotians, may have the effect of preventing the final passage of the measure, at least in the coming session of the Imperial Parliament.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Presentation of a Stand of Colors to the Fourth Regiment, Veteran Zouaves, by Mayor Hoffman.

Yesterday morning, the Fourth Regiment, Veteran Zouaves, Col. HARMON D. HULL, commanding, assembled at their armory, No. 586 Broadwya, for their first annual inspection. Nearly three hundred men appeared in line, the command consisting of six companies, and the appearance of the regiment was a creditable one, despite the fact that the uniforms worn by the men are not of a proper shape or style, being of the slip-slop make. The inspection of the command took place at Tompkins' Parade-ground at 10 o'clock, and proved very satisfactory. We would, however, point out the glaring inaccuracies observable in the chevrons worn by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, there being two or three different styles. The new Sergeant-Major of this regiment made a good appearance, his uniform being simply correct, and not overlaid with tinsel embroidery, as several of the non-commissioned staff were. The Fourth is a new organization in the National Guard, and as such has good excuse for any short-comings. It is to be hoped, however, that Col. HULL and his officers will prosecute the forthcoming Winter drills with diligence. While proceeding down Broadway the command appeared to great advantage as it marched along with swinging step, recalling to mind the earlier days of the war when the original regiment left New-York for the field.

Precisely at one o'clock the head of the column entered the City Hall Park, and halted in line in preparation for the proposed presentation of colors by the Mayor. In a few minutes His Honor appeared at the front of the City Hall, attended by several members of the Boards of Councilmen and Aldermen. The regiment presented arms, the colors drooped and the drums rolled, when the ceremony of review was proceeded with, Mayor HOFFMAN being attended in his rounds by Col. HULL. On the return of the Mayor to his stand the regimental color guard were marched forward, and the colors were presented by the Chief Magistrate in a brief speech. His Honor expressed himself as being highly pleased with the appearance of the Zouaves, and, as Chief Magistrate of the great City of New-York, he had always entertained a high opinion of the necessity, usefulness and efficiency of the State National Guard, and more particularly that portion comprising the First Division of this City. He referred to the evident fact that a large number of those appearing in the ranks of the Fourth Regiment were veterans in the service of their country, and re[illegible] City regiments to the General Government in the hour of [illegible]. Mayor HOFFMAN said it afforded him great pleasure at being able to [illegible] men of the Fourth that they had the guardianship of the City, State and country in their hands, in common with the other regiments in the service of the several States of the Union.

On receiving the colors from the Mayor, Col. HULL made a brief, pointed and soldierly speech, in which he pledged the regiment he had the honor to command to defend the colors they had received from the City of New-York, as sacredly as those men who had fought under the banners intrusted to them while in the field of war. The colors were then escorted to their place in the line, and the command moved off by the right flank, in preparation for the marching salute. As the battalion marched past the Mayor the customary salute was given, and the column took up the line of march for the regimental armory, where the men were dismissed.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Seventeenth Assembly District Fenton and Woodford Mass Meeting.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, of the Twenty-second Ward, held a grand mass meeting at the Broadway and Forty-seventh-street Hall last evening at 8 o'clock. The outside of the building was splendidly decorated with transparencies and Chinese lanterns bearing appropriate mottoes. The interior of the Hall was decorated in the most tasteful manner.

At the hour of commencing the proceedings, the spacious hall was densely packed with a very respectable audience, many of whom were ladies, who attended despite the inclemency of the weather. GEO. P. BRADFORD presided, and called the meeting to order. ROBERT S. DOBBIE acted as Secretary. Among the prominent gentlemen on the platform were the following: Robert L. Darragh, George W. Blunt, Geo. P. Bradford, Alexander Lamont, Ira O. Miller, Nelson Berryman, Col. Joel W. Mason, D. B. Halsted, Chas. Cheny and Dr. Clow.

Hon. WM. A. DOWLING was the first speaker. He recapitulated the various aggressions of President JOHNSON, and dwelt upon the consequences that would result from his policy if it remained unchecked. He also declared himself strongly in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and said that if it was not accepted by the South he would be in favor of so reconstructing their State Governments that their Legislatures should be composed of none but loyal men, who would unhesitatingly ratify that great and essential amendment to our Constitution. This sentiment was received by the audience with the greatest enthusiasm.

The next speaker was Hon. George H. WILLIAMS, Senator from Oregon. He made a most eloquent and able speech, dwelling upon the political questions of the day in a very able and forcible manner. He related many anecdotes, some of them of the most humorous character, to illustrate the points he endeavored to make.

Rev. GEORGE C. EZRAY followed in a most able speech, in which the moral aspects of the political questions of the day were presented in a very forcible and able manner.

Rev. WM. H. BOOLE was the next speaker. It is sufficient to say that he made a characteristic speech, which was well received, especially by the ladies.

ISAAC DAYTON was the last orator. A fine brass band was present and played some of the most popular airs between the speeches. The meeting was, altogether, a success.

Radical Mass and Ratification Meeting.

A Radical mass and ratification meeting was held at Ebbitt Hall last evening, and was rather thinly attended.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN presided, and introduced as the first speaker Judged WARMOUTH, of Louisiana. The Judge, after bestowing considerable abuse upon President JOHNSON, declared that in his State the negro was just as much in a condition of slavery now as before the war. According to the State laws a negro in Louisiana must hire himself out between the 1st and 10th days of January to some planter for the ensuing year. No matter whether he wanted to work or not; no matter whether or not he owned sufficient property to enable him to live without labor, he must hire himself out at the time specified, or his services would be let at auction to the highest bidder. Another law there was that any colored person entering a plantation without the owner's leave was subject to imprisonment. This most arbitrary and unjust law was rigidly enforced. The result of these laws was that the planters, by a combination among themselves, obtained the services of the negroes for a mere nominal sum, sometimes as low as $4 per month. This, the speaker said, was the present state of things in Louisiana. Not long ago, he said, a Judge of a Criminal Court in New-Orleans had commenced to enforce an old State law, passed in 1805, forbidding any person to discuss the question of negro suffrage. This Judge had sent several persons to prison under the provisions of this resuscitated law. The speaker then gave several other instances of the bad state of affairs in Louisiana, and declared there was really no protection for the Union people there. In conclusion, he referred to the coming elections, and said he was in favor of Mrs. CADY STANTON for election to Congress, though he added that it was not of the slightest consequence whom they put up in that district, as there was not the remotest prospect of their candidate being elected.

Mr. LEGRAND B. CANNON, candidate for Congressman, was then introduced, and declared that he did not wish to be elected, yet he hoped he should poll a large vote. He also said he would make the best fight he was able, but at the same time he should not care a bit if he was defeated. He was, in fact, he said, an iron-clad and could stand almost anything.

Mr. OAKEY, of Brooklyn, followed, and the meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' League.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League was held last Saturday evening at No. 136 Canal-street, Major ROBINSON, of the Seventy-first Regiment, in the chair, for the purpose of ratifying the Union State ticket, and making arrangements to support the candidates at the November and December elections. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we most cheerfully ratify the nomination of REUBEN E. FENTON for our next Governor, as he has proved to be the soldier's friend; has remained faithful to the party who elected him, and has used his exertions to put an end to the political corruption which still unfortunately exists among the local Governments of this State.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our late brothers in arms to indorse the action of the League, by supporting the entire Union State ticket headed by Gov. FENTON.

After the reading of the resolutions, a motion was presented and unanimously adopted to have, at an early day, a mass meeting of Soldiers and Sailors to ratify the action of the League.

Gov. FENTON having been informed of the result, by the Committee, of the last balloting which took place at the headquarters of the League, and which gave 718 soldiers' votes in favor of the policy of Congress, and 332 votes in favor of the policy of President JOHNSON, has sent the following response:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 13, 1866.

To the President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Independent National Union League, New-York City:

Your favor of the 26th ult. has been received. I thank you for the interest you express in my behalf as well as for the friendly purposes you entertain. Having entire confidence in the intelligence and high resolve of those who defended the honor of the nation, I can well believe your assurance that they are so nearly unanimous in their support of a Congressional policy that promises future tranquillity to our people and security to our institutions. This settled conviction of our soldiers and sailors will lead to their ratification of the Union ticket, rather as a declaration of their patriotic sentiments than as an expression of personal preference for the men chosen to represent the principles they so greatly value.

With sentiments of high regard for yourself and the members of your association, I remain, very truly, your friend,

R. E. FENTON.

Regular Republican Nominations for the Assembly.

Conventions were held by the regular Republican Party in several of the Assembly Districts of this City last evening, when the following nominations were made:

Third District.—William O'Brien.

Seventh District.—Adjourned to meet this evening at No. 14 Leroy-place.

Eighth District.—Adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

Ninth District.—Adjourned.

Eleventh District.—Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

Sixteenth District.—William Atkinson.

Eighteenth District.—Col. Wm. H. Badger.

Twentieth District.—Adjourned to Wednesday evening.

The Radical Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District, last evening, nominated HARVEY H. WOOD as their candidate.

The Mozart Hall Democracy, of the Sixth Assembly District, last evening, nominated JOHN SIGERSON.

The Democrats of Morrisania, Westchester County, last evening, nominated JAS. S. WATERS for Receiver of Taxes, and the Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association nominated CHAS. A. WEEKS for the same office.

Fenton and Woodford Club.

Upward of one hundred young Republicans met last evening at No. 475 Pearl-street, for the purpose of forming a Fenton and Woodford Club for the Second Assembly District. JOHN BOYLE was elected President, ARCHIBALD MCKENNA, Vice President, MICHAEL GAUGHAN, Treasurer and JOHN BURNS, Secretary. A large number of names were enrolled. After which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next. The resolutions adopted indicate that the Club enters into the campaign with spirit.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Sheriff and three Coroners, was held yesterday afternoon, at P. DOYLE's, No. 51 Newark-avenue, Jersey City.

A Committee appointed for the purpose, subsequently reported a series of resolutions, through their Chairman, Mr. A. A. HARDENBERGH. They reaffirm the platform of principles adopted at Philadelphia; give thanks to Gen. WRIGHT for his faithful adherence to Democratic principles in Congress; indorse the nomination of ROBERT GILCHRIST, candidate for Congress; and thank the soldiers from New-Jersey for their services in putting down the rebel[illegible]

[illegible]

Twenty-Second Ward Republican Association.

At a meeting of the Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward, held last evening at their rooms, No. 683 Eighth-avenue, MILNER EMLEY, Esq., was unanimously offered for Assembly.

Tammany County Convention.

The Tammany Convention for the nomination of county officers met last evening at Tammany Hall. The usual excitement attendant upon these meetings characterized its proceedings. Judge GEO. BARNARD occupied the chair, and was called upon to ply his gavel briskly at irregular but frequent intervals. JOHN MORRISSEY, WM. M. TWEED and Sheriff KELLY were prominent among the wire-pullers present. After much debate it was resolved to vote by ballot for the several candidates. The following are the names of the candidates chosen:

For Recorder—JOHN K. HACKETT.
For Surrogate—GIDEON J. TUCKER.
For Supervisor—G. N. HERMAN.
For Coroner—DR. WM. SCHIRMER.
For Register—JOHN MCCOOL.

Kings County Second District Congressional Nominations.

The regular Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District assembled at No. 347 Fulton-street yesterday afternoon, and nominated Mr. DEMAS BARNES for Congress on the informal ballot. The vote was as follows:

Demas Barnes	25
J. C. Litchfield	9
W. C. DeWitt	1
Tunis G. Bergen	6

On the formal ballot Mr. BARNES received 28 votes against 13 for all others, and he was declared nominated with only one dissenting voice.

Fouth Assembly District of Kings County—Democratic Nomination.

The Democrats of the Fourth Assembly District, consisting of the Eighth and Tenth Wards, have nominated Mr. STEPHEN HAYNES for the Assembly.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. MUTUAL—A SHARP FIELDING GAME AT HOBOKEN.

The return game of this match came off at Hoboken yesterday. A lively game of less than two hours' duration was the result, with a score of 23 to 6 in favor of the Mutuals. Notwithstanding the lowering aspect of the weather, the game was witnessed by a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 persons. The fielding was very sharp on both sides, the Mutuals, particularly, playing a very fine game. The Excelsiors, although one or two short of their nine, did very well in the field; but MARTIN's pitching was a little too much for them, the outs on foul balls counting up fourteen, of which JEWETT captured thirteen. DICK HUNT and MCMAHON excelled in fielding, and C. HUNT at the bat. Of the Excelsiors, WHITING and FLANLY carried off the honors in the field, and HOLT and FLANLY led the batting score, the latter making a clean home run. Like all the meetings between these Clubs, the best of feeling prevailed, and the game passed off in lively style. We append the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Zeller, 1st b.	3	2	"Holt," 3d b.	2	2
Waterman, 3d b.	4	1	Clyne, l. f.	4	0
Jewett, c.	6	0	Norton, c.	3	1
Reed, r. f.	2	3	Flanly, 2 b.	2	2
C. Hunt, s. s.	3	4	Fletcher, r. f.	4	0
Martin, p.	3	4	Anderson, s. s.	2	0
Hatfield, l. f.	2	3	Whiting, 1st b.	3	0
McMahon, 2d b.	3	3	Brainard, p.	3	1
R. Hunt, c. f.	3	3	Smith, l. f.	4	0
Total	27	23	Total	27	6

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	0	7	2	0	1	0	3	5	5—23
Excelsior	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0—6

Fly-catches—Mutual, 18; Excelsior, 11.
Out on Foul Balls—Mutual, 4; Excelsior, 14.
Passed Balls—Jewett, 1; Norton, 3.
Home-runs—Zeller, 1; McMahon, 1; R. Hunt, 1; Flanly, 1.
Umpire—Mr. M. HUMPHREY, of the Eclectic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. TAYLOR and HOLT.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

MUTUAL VS. ST. GEORGE.

The return game of this match will be played on the St. George cricket ground, Hoboken, on Friday.

TRIBUNE VS. BRADSTREET PRESS.

A return game of base ball was played on the Montauk grounds between the employés of the *Tribune* and the Bradstreet Press on Saturday, with the following result:

TRIBUNE.	Outs.	Runs.	BRADSTREET PRESS.	Outs.	Runs.
J. Oliver, s. s.	1	6	Nelson, p.	0	3
F. Top, l. f.	1	6	Cooke, c.	1	2
C. Carpenter, p.	2	5	Leader, 1st b.	2	2
Carlisle, r. f.	6	1	Pellicer, 2d b.	3	1
J. Hopkins, 3d b.	1	6	C. Miller, l. f.	1	2
Sweeney, c.	0	7	J. Miller, c. f.	3	1
C. Oliver, 1st b.	0	7	Bush, s. s.	1	3
Baker, 2d b.	2	3	Vaughn, r. f.	2	2
Brodie, c. f.	2	5	Tobitt, 3d b.	2	1
Total	15	45	Total	15	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Tribune	9	5	7	19	5—45
Bradstreet Press	3	9	2	1	2—17

Umpire—Mr. BASS, Montauk.
Home runs—Bradstreet Press, 2; Tribune, 13.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

The Game in Connecticut.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The University Base Ball Club of Yale College played a match this afternoon with the Bridgeport Base Ball Club, on the grounds of the latter Club, in Bridgeport. The game was played in three hours, and resulted in a victory for Yale by a score of 69 to 9. The Bridgeport has been considered one of the very best clubs in the State, but they did not seem to play as well to-day as usual.

The finest game of the season was played at Hamilton Park this afternoon between the Mutual Club and the Class of '70, Yale. The Mutuals were victorious, the score standing 15 to 12. The playing of either Club would have done no discredit to the champion Atlantics.

M. R. O.

Our Christian Duty to the South.

Major-Gen. HOWARD last evening lectured at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, his subject being "Our Christian Duty to the South."

He began by stating that one evening he met a Southern Christian gentleman, who asked him (the speaker) why he as a Christian man could adopt the course which he had? This circumstance had led him to the consideration of the question, "What is our Christian duty to the South?" And in doing so it became necessary to determine what the term "South" meant. He had classified them as follows:

First—Those men who engaged heartily in the war, but when it was over gave up Slavery and the doctrine of State Rights, and other forms of Southern origin.

Second—A large class who, at first, pretended to submit themselves to the Government, but who now raise afresh the war cry.

Third—Those who were ever defiant of law and order.

Fourth—Those who had been and are still unconditionally loyal to the Government.

The conduct of the defiant, and those who had pretended to be loyal since the close of the war, was described. The massacres at Memphis and New-Orleans, and the recent transactions in Loudon County, Va., where bands of "regulators," with blackened faces, destroyed property, taking life and threatening life. He regretted that in speaking of this subject openly it should appear to be partisanship, but they must, if they would get at the truth, investigate freely and fearlessly. He knew there were many large-hearted Christian men in the North who desired to hold out the olive branch to the people of the South, and he confessed that this spirit of magnanimity was plausible, but in connection with this question we would find that some-something beyond magnanimity was necessary. [Applause.] The Government had been flippantly likened to the Church, and the doctrine of receiving backsliders back to our bosom with charity and forgiveness; but why, if the type was insisted upon, should we be asked to receive these backsliders again without repentance, probation or guarantee of good behaviour in the future. But we were reminded that we were but human, and we should be careful in our exercise of authority. The powers that be are of God, and we must therefore act upon the basis that they who had been guilty must submit to acknowledge and obey these powers, in common with the whole loyal people. He believed that forgiveness might precede repentance, but reconcilement could not. The truly repentant should be met half way, and we should aid them to the utmost of our power by our votes and voices, and thus help them to rise from the ashes of their social ruin. Those who have always been loyal deserved the exercise of our Christian duty. Evidently in exercising that duty we have something to do in reference to the openly active and energetic disloyal men, and that must be done with the view of preserving the rights and immunities of those who are with us in our support of the Government. The Christian should not, must not, forget that the duty of upholding Government so as to maintain and protect liberty and good order, to protect the dutiful against the encroachments and oppressions of the lawless and the disorderly. He was willing to leave the arrangement of affairs to his Government—no one department of the Government, but by all. [Applause.] He saw nothing in the Constitutional Amendment at variance with the spirit of Christianity, and he was amazed that its generous provisions had not been hastily accepted by the South. There was no humiliating demand or exaction contained in any of its clauses. And yet the hatred which a certain pretentious hypocritical class in the South indulge against the negro had made the proposed Amendment odious in their sight. Anything which foreshadowed rights for the [illegible] opposition, and they [illegible] their [illegible] passions to the point of riot and [illegible]. The [illegible], defiant and hypocritical classes of the South would continue to take advantage of the leadership of bad men and fall in with the multitude to do wrong and commit outrage. To avert the danger consequent upon this state of things, something must have its place in the fundamental law which shall assure to us more than Union in name—a Union in spirit. The speaker then alluded to the Conservative outcry against what was termed "Political preaching." He did not believe in partisan preaching, but he regarded it the duty of the Christian minister to be the teacher of religion in such a way as to purify our conduct in politics as well as in the other walks of life. It was the genius and spirit of Christianity to teach us that we were but instruments, and we were weak before God who would, at all events, accomplish His work while we were used in promoting its details.

The lecture, owing to the inclemency of the weather, was not very largely attended.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, the following cases were tried: Thomas Creede, indicted for obtaining $125 of J. R. Thompson, of Jersey City, by false representations, was found guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Charles Percival, indicted for entering the house of Margaret Daley, in Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, under pretence of obtaining board, and stealing an overcoat and other articles, was found guilty of larceny, and the Jury assessed the damage at $30. Peter Cunningham, indicted for breaking into the house of Mr. Seibert, at Hudson City in the day time, was found guilty. The following-named persons were arraigned: Andrew Higgins, larceny, pleaded not guilty. John Post, selling liquor on Sunday, guilty. John Quinn, assault and battery, guilty. George Blackmore, John Ebberlein, Jeremiah Farley, Barbara Rickans, assault and battery, not guilty. Thomas G. Demat, assault and battery, guilty, fined $1 and costs. Patrick Murray, resisting and assaulting an officer, not guilty. Jeremiah O'Connell, Patrick Dixon, Dan'l Hartigan, John Barry, Daniel Ryan, John Welsh, Daniel McNamara and Patrick Connell, pleaded *non vult contendere*, and gave bail to appear for sentence.

GROSS CARELESSNESS AT THE RAILROAD CROSSING.—Yesterday morning, a horse attached to one of the Hoboken horse cars was instantly killed by being struck by a locomotive belonging to the Northern road at the Grove-street crossing in Jersey City. It is alleged that the flagman neglected to lower the gate in time, and the driver could not stop his horse in time to prevent the collision, but the gate tender managed to get the gate down on top of the car and hold it from backing off of the track.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy about 17 years of age, was found floating in the ferry slip at Jersey City yesterday afternoon. He was dressed in a dark coat, calico check shirt, dark pants and heavy boots.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A soldier, one of those following the occupation of messenger, came over to Jersey City yesterday afternoon and delivered a message at the locomotive works, and almost immediately dropped down and expired.

CENTENARY COLLECTION.—A centenary collection was taken up in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon. The amount realized was $4,650, of which $500 was contributed by the Sabbath school.

CHOLERA IN HUDSON CITY.—The cholera has broken out with considerable virulence in Hudson City, some sixteen cases having been reported within three days, of which nine proved fatal.

REWARD FOR POLICEMEN. — Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Metropolitan Police, received a letter yesterday morning from Major J. J. GREIG, Head Constable of the Borough of Liverpool (England) Police, containing a draft for £95 sterling, from the Treasury Department of the Crown, as a reward to Capt. DICKSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and one of his men, for the capture of ROBT. REID, a tinker, who murdered his wife ANN at a village in the vicinity of Liverpool. He made his escape after the commission of the crime, and came to this country. On his arrival here he entered the naval service. In the meantime, the British authorities sent a description of the murderer to the police authorities here, and offered a reward of £100 for his apprehension. After his discharge from the navy, he settled in this City, and on the 14th of last June, Officer JOHN DONAGHY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, reported to Capt. DICKSON that he had discovered the whereabouts of REID. In due time Detective MARSDEN, of the Liverpool force, was sent to New-York, accompanied by the principal witness against REID. They arrived here on the 16th of August, when it was learned REID had been on a picnic, and was then confined in the Kings County jail. The authorities of the prison delivered him to Capt. DICKSON, who brought him to this City, and on being confronted with the woman was positively identified. He consented to return to England, and on the 25th of August sailed in custody of the English detective. Capt. DICKSON and Officer DONAGHY now receive a reward of $475 for their services.

QUEBEC RELIEF FUND.—B. GIROUX, Esq., a member of the Committee appointed by the St. Jean Baptiste Benevolent Society to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers by the late terrible conflagration at Quebec, yesterday addressed letters to the Presidents of the leading financial boards of this City. In response thereto the New-York Stock Exchange placed $2,000 at the disposal of the Committee, through Mr. C. ASHWORTH, the Banker of the fund. A subscription list for the benefit of the sufferers by the Quebec fire is now opened at Mr. ASHWORTH's office, No. 8 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

The *Herald's* proposal to have the imposing Hat and Cap establishment of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, pulled down and rebuilt, cannot be acceded to. It will stand as it is, a memorial of indomitable energy; and its complete stock of hats, caps, and every variety of masculine head gear will, as ever, in beauty, style and durability, combined with reasonably low prices, remain unrivaled.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 20 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon rises... 5 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 45 | Gov. Island. 7 34 | Hell Gate..... 8 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde; North America, Timmerman, Rio Janeiro, &c., Garrison & Allen.

Steamer Miami, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Edith, Child, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Bark Hampton, (Br.,) Atkinson, St. John, N. B., C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs Valencia, Small, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Virginia Wood, Sierra Leone, W. C. A., Miller & Houghton; Dolphin, Davis, Harbor Grace, M. E. Greene & Currie.

Schooners S. Hale, Coleman, Taunton; Kate Wentworth, Adams, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 60 miles N. of Hatteras, was detained 8 hours by disabling the starboard wheel; made balance of passage with one wheel.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had very heavy N. E. gales from Cape Florida to New-York.

U. S. steamer Nina, Acting Master H. H. North, Washington and Norfolk 21 hours.

Steamship Monticello, ——, Boston, in ballast to C. H. Mallory.

Ship Pacific, (of New-York,) McRae, Philadelphia Sept. 28, bound for Antwerp, with cargo of petroleum, put into this port leaking, having on the 4th inst., in lat. 37, lon. 67, encountered a hurricane from N. E., which lasted two days, during which time stove bulwarks and ship sprung a leak, and at one time had six feet of water in the hold, with all hands at work at both pumps. The ship, in imminent danger of foundering, will probably have to discharge cargo for repairs.

Ship Ann Eliza, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Andrews, Rotterdam, 70 ds., with mdse. and 9 passengers, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Oct. 18, lat. 40 12, lon. 69 17, spoke brig Northern Light, from St. Johns, N. B., bound to Newry, (Ireland,) water-logged and rudder disabled; took from her Capt. McDonald and 6 of crew and brought them to this port.

Ship Southampton, Smithwich, Liverpool Sept. 1, with merchandise to Snow & Burgess. Was 40 days to the Banks, with a succession of heavy westerly gales; since then light invariable winds. Oct. 2, lat. 48, long. 35 30, had a hurricane from S. E. to N. W., lost and split sails, also maintopsail yard and jibboom; stove the forward and midship houses, bulwarks, &c. John T. Connor, of Charlestown, Mass., was killed. George Williams, thigh broken; two others washed overboard, but succeeded in saving them by throwing ropes over them.

Ship Industry, (of Boston,) Linnell, Padang, July 8, with coffee, &c., to master. Oct. 21, lat. 38 05, lon. 74 40 W., passed a steamer showing a red signal, with yellow horizontal stripes, standing S.

Ship Madura, (of London,) plant, Calcutta 117 ds., with linseed, &c., to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 18. Oct. 20, off Cape May, boarded steamship El Cid, hence for Newbern, who supplied us with potatoes.

Ship Rhea Sylvia, (of Bristol,) Roach, St. Ives 50 ds., with railroad iron to order. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Queensland, (of London,) Evans, Wanko River, Nic., Sept. 15, with mahogany to master. Oct. 12 and 13, in a heavy gale from N. E., carried away rudder-head, lost and split sails. Is bound to London.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Crosby, Cow Bay Oct. 3, with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Was off the Highlands on the 11th inst., and was blown off in the late N. E. gale.

Bark Prindesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix 21 ds., with sugar to Roche Bros. & Coffee. Oct. 6, lat. 30 42, lon. 71 05, saw brig painted green, hailing from Annapolis, N. S., with both masts gone, making for St. Thomas.

Bark G. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Reynolds, St. Jago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has had strong easterly winds the entire passage.

Barkantine Le Yik, Osgood, Chamela, east coast of Mexico, 122 ds., via Pernambuco 40 ds., with wood to Galway & Casado—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn Aug. 12; was in the ice 7 ds.; changed vessel's course and shortened sail to get clear of it; saw the last iceberg in 47 S. lat. 12th inst., had fresh gales from N. E. to N., and was driven to lat. 36; since then winds from N. and S.; three last ds. from E. to S.

Bark Ocean, (Br.,) Jaburg, Manzanilla 42 ds., with tobacco and wood, bound to Bremen; put into this part leaky.

Bark Warren, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Averill, Zaza 36 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Castle Hand, (of Liverpool,) Stracham, Yokohama, 180 days, with teas and silks, to E. Dobell.

Brig Beaver, Crocker, Kingston, Jam., Sept. 14, with logwood to master. Had very light variable winds and calms till Sept. 28, at 11 P. M., in lat. 28 26, lon. 73 54, [illegible] during [illegible] constant rain, and [illegible] a breach over the vessel; washed part of [illegible] overboard, stove bulwarks, water-casks, [illegible] and stranded mainstay; hove to, with [illegible] under close-reefed mainsail and fore-[illegible]. Oct. 1, Joseph Sears, steward, died. [illegible] Hatteras. [illegible] lat. 35 37, lon. 73 41, heavy gale from N. E., with heavy sea, in co. with a Norwegian bark, with [illegible]; since then had very light winds. 20th, in co. with brig Lavinia, of Eastport, from Cow Bay for New-York, who had been driven off in the late gale. [illegible] lat. 39 11, lon. 74 22, spoke brig Howard, of Yarmouth, N. S., [illegible] had had a hurricane off Turks Island [illegible] shifted ballast and lost main-[illegible] port; [illegible].

[illegible] with logwood to H. [illegible]. [illegible] a hurricane from E. N. E. to [illegible] accompanied with rain and very heavy sea. Oct. 4, at 7 A. M., saw a steamer going slow, heading N. N. E., with lower foremast (an iron ship) was in fourteen feet of water. [illegible] lat. 39 33, lon. 73 41, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. E. Oct. 14, passed bark Howard, of Yarmouth, N. S., [illegible] lat. 31 26, lon. 73 13, with loss of main and mizzen masts, had a jury mast, with 2 square sails set, heading N. W.; 16th, lat. 37 22, lon. 74 boarded brig Jacques, from St. Pierre, N. F., for New-York, 20 days out; 21st, lat. 38 23, lon. 74, spoke brig Regatta, from Turk's Island for Holmes' Hole; reported on 3d had to throw overboard two thousand bushels salt to keep from sinking; was eighteen days out, and short of provisions.

Brig Maria Crowell, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crowell, St. Jago de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar to Moss & Ward. Sept. 30, had a hurricane from N. E. to S. W., stove skylight and flooded the cabin.

Brig M. A. Benson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Mansanilla 33 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig George, Perkins, St. Croix 22 ds., with sugar to C. T. Town. Is bound to New-Haven.

Brig Nimwaukee, Bramhall, Bangor 9 days, lumber, to Miller & Haughton; Monday, Oct. 15, had 15,000 feet of lumber washed overboard by a heavy sea.

Brig J. Titus, (of Bermuda,) Smith, Cardenas 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thomas J. Outerbridge. Was fourteen days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Brig Snow Bird, (of Quebec,) Bacon, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has been 13 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Brig Maria Teresa, (of Gibraltar,) Ghell, Gibraltar 48 ds., with almonds, cork, &c., to A. P. Francia.

Brig Jacques, (Fr.,) Vincent, St. Pierre, N. F., 20 ds., with fish to master.

Brig Thomas Owen, Butterfield, Neuvitas 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Susan, (Br.,) Crow, Ship Island, N. S., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Josie A. Devereux, (of Boston,) Howes, Wilmington, N. C., 14 ds., with resin, &c., to Crowell & Pame.

Brig A. B. Cook, Small, Port-Royal.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber.

Brig W. Celley, Haskell, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Rebecca Ann, Reid, of and from Halifax, N. S., 7 ds., with fish to master. Oct. 14 and 15, in a heavy gale from N. E., carried away bobstay, jibs, galley and rudder-head. Is bound to Baltimore.

Schr. Susan, Snow, Para 32 ds., with rubber, &c., to E. Simpson. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. gales.

Schr. Annie Bell, (of New-Haven,) Prindell, Guyanilla, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. R. Caldwell, McCormick, Charleston 9 ds., with iron to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. St. James, Hall, (Corpus Christi,) Sept. 1, wool and hides, to Brugniere & Theband. Oct. 18, Cape Henry W. N. W. 25 miles, spoke schr. Sarah Ellen, from Tampa Bay for New-York 30 days out, dismantled.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S. 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Jesse Jones, Lang, St. Kitt's 21 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough.

Schr. C. A. Stetson, Heinelsen, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Sarah Gardiner, Teel, Wilmington, Del., with lumber for Boston.

Schr. Chief, Godfrey, Bucksville, S. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Wanata, Hawkins, Savannah, with timber to master.

Schr. Maggie Louisa, Gandy, Leghorn 51 ds., with marble and rags to Fabricotti Bros.

Schr. Leocadia, Kelly, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Portland, with molasses to Youngs & Amon.

Schr. Kalman, Lambert, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Oregon, Hix, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. J. W. Fish, Wylie, Newburgh for Boston.
Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Hannah D., Chase, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Angona, Payne, Provincetown, with fish.
Schr. C. Carroll, Mahaffey, Middletown for Phila.
Schr. Wm. Gillum, Scoville, Middletown for Phila.
Schr. Ellen Louisa, Eldridge, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Jones, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. L. Guptill, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. S. S. Lewis, Brackley, Rockland, with stone.
Schr. Olive Avery, Wilson, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, Providence.
Schr. J. Price, Nickerson, Amboy, for Boston.
Schr. A. Peters, Murch, Ellsworth, with lumber.
Schr. D. Jones, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Calais, with laths.
Schr. Henry Finch, Brummell, Georgetown.
Schr. S. Morgan, Davey, Georgetown.
Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. P. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. Memento, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. Ostrich, McCready, Virginia.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Anderson, Smith, Baltimore.
Schr. A. C. Lyon, Leon, Baltimore.
Schr. H. Gardiner, Hamilton, Harwich.
Schr. Brave, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Ira Laffrenier, Coleman, Boston.
Schr. Siak, Johnson, Machias, with laths.
Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Randall, Portland, molasses.
Schr. Ethan Allen, Blake, Portland.
Schr. J. E. Pratt, Newton, Newbern, N. C.
Schr. Hattie Low, Wilson, Virginia.
Schr. J. G. Ferris, Hunt, Virginia.
Schr. Reindeer, Banker, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, Virginia.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Joel Van Sant, Schutts, Virginia.
Schr. W. C. Nelson, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. White Cloud, Bugbee, Virginia.
Schr. Montrose, Conklin, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Below.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Hurlbut, London Sept. 15.
Ship Clara Wheeler, Wilmarth, Liverpool Sept. 12.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 22—Arr. steamers George B. Upton from Charleston; Salvor and Nereus, from New-York; barks Manchester, Africa; Orlando, Philadelphia; brigs Wm. A. Dresser, Newburgh; Alex. Milliken, Elizabethport.

Also arr. bark Scotland, from Georgetown; brig Emily Fisher, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Bark Iddo kimball, Gillespie, hence Aug. 16 for Shanghai, having, Sept. 18, lat. 15, lon. 29 30, encountered a hurricane from N. E., which blew with great violence for 3 ds., during which the vessel sprung a leak, requiring the constant attention of the crew to the pumps, which could then just about keep her free; returned for examination and repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Abby—brig, of Turks Island, bound S., Oct. 6, lat. 30 17, lon. 70 30.

Helena Martin—bark, from Nova Scotia for Montevideo, 28 ds. out, Sept. 22, lat. 17, lon. 30 30.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE *vs.* THE STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision betwen her and the schooner *General S Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.

MARY JANE PORTER, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., }

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 163 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN L. ABEL, } Executors.
WILLIAM LINTZ, }

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 601, Oct. 22, 1866.
27, 24, 45, 12, 78, 5, 36, 69, 20, 13, 1, 34, 22.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 602, Oct. 22, 1866.
40, 5, 3, 42, 73, 33, 7, 66, 30, 59, 11, 67.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 501, Oct. 22, 1866.
81, 50, 24, 2, 37, 4, 19, 74, 10, 27, 52, 45, 59.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 502, Oct. 22, 1866.
38, 71, 4, 40, 9, 37, 48, 55, 54, 42, 59, 24.

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